New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV......NO. 1178. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

WILLIAM BURWELL, of Virginia, will supply the place of Mr. ELLIS, as Editor of the *American Organ* during the temporary absence of Mr. E. on account of ill health.

The Collector of New-York has been ordered to give a clearance to the KINNEY steamer, provided the law is complied with.

Mr. BAYLEY, of Virginia, is represented to be in very bad health from over-exertion in the late campaign.

The Secretary of War has returned.

Great efforts are being made to save Mr. WILSON, Commissioner of the Land Office, from being removed.

Dedication of a Catholic Cathedral.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 25.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of St. Paul's Cathedral, were highly imposing, commencing as early as 5 in the morning. Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, with 14 Bishops, 35 priests, participated in the occasion, and over 5,000 people were present. About 10 o'clock, the doors of the Cathedral were opened, and the procession of bishops, priests and boys, numbering 150, entered and celebrated Pontifical High Mass. The bishops were clothed in magnificent costume. Archbishop HUGHES was conducted to the pulpit by two of the clergy, and proceeded to speak from Acts, xx : 28. The services consumed the principal part of the day. In the evening, Archbishop KENRICK preached from Matthew, xi. : 7,—a sermon descriptive of the virtues of St. John.

There is ten feet and two inches of water in the channel.

Election of Judges.

HARTFORD, Ct., Tuesday, June 26.

The House has just elected on its part four Judges of the Superior Court. Two of the regularly nominated Know-Nothing candidates were defeated, viz. : Ex-Governor DUTTON and CHARLES T. MCCURDY, late Minister to Austria. The successful men were LOREN P. WALDO, Dem., at present Commissioner of Patents; ORRGIN S. SEYMOUR, Dem., late member of Congress; THOMAS B. BUTLER, late Member of Congress, and JOHN D. PARK, of Norwich, member of the Legislature. The two last were the Know-Nothing nominees. The County Court has been abolished.

Criminality of Two Citizens of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 25.

JONATHAN P. BROADWELL and Dr. GRANT, both prominent citizens and very respectably connected, were to-day convicted in the Police Court of abducting and seducing a young girl that had been bound out to a farmer near Oxford, in this State, by the Directors of the House of Refuge. BROADWELL was fined $100 and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, and GRANT was fined $150 and 20 days' imprisonment.

A large meeting was held in Fifth-street Market Space to-day, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, without distinction of party, sect or nativity.

Railroad Accident.

MILTON, Pa., Tuesday, June 26.

The locomotive of the passenger train from Niagara was thrown off the track three miles above Milton yesterday, in consequence of a land slide, and turning over and down an embankment twenty feet, righted itself in the canal. The engineer, fireman, and one passenger, were carried down with the locomotive, but escaped injury. The baggage car was smashed, and a passenger car injured, but were saved from following the locomotive by the breaking of the coupling.

The Situation of Leavenworth.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Monday, June 25.

LEAVENWORTH, who was wounded in the duel with BRECKENRIDGE, has been removed to this place, and is going on as well as can be expected. There is no present appearance of mortification with wounds, nor any present fear of life or limb. The ball passed close to the femoral artery without wounding it; and fractured the bone of the thigh, which fracture has not yet been reduced.

Case of the British Brig Buffalo.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The British brig *Buffalo* is still detained at Holmes' Hole, under charge of the Revenue Cutter *James Campbell*, and officers have been despatched by the U. S. Marshal of this city to investigate the complaint of the passengers on board, who allege they have been kidnapped for the war in the Crimea, instead of being as by agreement to work on railroads in Nova Scotia. The investigation may occupy several days.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 26.

In the House, to-day, addresses for the removal of JOSHUA ATWOOD, Sheriff of Hillsboro' County, and Adjutant General WARLEIGH, were passed by large majorities.

Mr. TAPPAN, of Bradford, gave notice that he should shortly introduce a Personal Liberty Bill.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 26.

The *Canada*, the first of the Great Western Railway steamers, arrived this morning from Hamilton and Toronto. She was received by a salute of one hundred guns from Fort Ontario, and a like number from the cutter.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 26.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in the millinery store of A. H. WARE, on Main-street, and consumed the whole of the contents. The building was only partially destroyed.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 26.

At the evening session of the Court Appeals, Nos. 65 and 75 were struck off. No. 78, judgment reversed by default. No. 3 on argument.

Calendar for 27th—Nos. 12, 14, 19, 32, 35, 57, 83, 84, 86, 87.

Know-Nothing Defeat.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 25.

By the fusion of all parties HUNTER WOODIS, anti-Know-Nothing, was elected Mayor to-day. The rest of the tickets are in doubt.

Seven Prisoners Escaped from Jail.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, June 26.

All the prisoners in our jail, seven in number, broke out last night and made good their escape.

☞ The ship *D. H. Watjen*, from Bremen, with 404 passengers, reports that, on the 19th of June, in lat. 41 30, lon. 62 30, at 60 minutes after noon, she spoke the steamship *Ericsson*, hence for Havre. The *Watjen* did not see the *Washington*, and no other steamer but the *Ericsson* was within sight.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Interesting Trotting Match and Quick Time.

Yesterday afternoon the Union Course, Long Island, was attended by a large concourse of people, to witness the trotting match for $2,000, mile heats and repeat, between the celebrated Northern horses *Lady Franklin* and *Saratoga Belle*. The *Lady* was under the reinsmanship of HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the *Belle* was driven by DAN PFIFFER. They came upon the track in fine condition. While exercising, the brown mare, *Belle of Saratoga*, was the favorite, and had the call of $100 to $70, with numerous takers. The match had long been talked about in the sporting world, and was made to come off the 26th of June, 1855, without regard to the weather.

In addition to the wagers made on the result of the race, considerable money changed hands on the time bets, which was much faster than the majority of the audience had any idea of at, or previous to their starting. About 4 o'clock the steeds were announced to be in readiness, and the word was given by the Judges. They had a fine start and kept nearly side by side until approaching the "half-mile pole," when *Lady* was let out by HIRAM, and she passed there in 1:13, some two lengths in advance of the *Belle*. The heat was most beautifully contested and much admired by the spectators. It was announced in favor of *Lady Franklin* in the rapid speed of *two minutes and 31½ seconds*, which is the best time made in a race of the kind during the present Spring racing on Long Island.

The next heat was won quite handily by *Lady Franklin*, in "two thirty-three." The *Belle*, however, made a good show, and trotted in fine style, but did not prove to possess speed enough for her competitor.

The atmosphere during the afternoon was delightful, and the spectators seemed to enjoy the sport with considerable interest.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The Pic-Nic of the Saengvereins at Elm Park.

30,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED.

We never saw the like before! Such a pouring down of lager bier, such swarms of Germans, such extravagantly jolly times, we should not have expected to see if we had planned a year's travel and tarry in Germany, as we saw yesterday at Elm Park, where the German Singing and Turning Unions had their pic-nic. But to be orderly.

From 8 o'clock until 10, Canal-street was crowded with well-dressed Germans—men, women and children—proceeding in one continuous stream to take their passage for Elm Park either by steamboat or rail. Along the Bowery, in the Park and on Broadway, large numbers of our fellow-citizens were assembled to see the procession pass on its way to the steamer—which it did about 10 o'clock, in the following order:

Band.
Carbine Rangers, Capt. Bechtel.
Band.
New-York Riflemen, Company 1, Capt. Johnson.
The German Turners.
Band.
German Musical Societies.
Delegates from other cities, preceded by the American and German National flags.
Band.
German Singers.
New-York Hussars, Capt. Beism.
Band.
Washington Artillery, Capt. Schnorr.

Although the procession was a very large one, numbering probably some five or six thousand, yet quiet and order reigned throughout, and we have seldom seen a procession move along Broadway so rapidly and easily as did the one of yesterday.

We were drifting along Greenwich-street looking for an item, yesterday noon. On nearing Canal-street we found we were preceded and succeeded, surrounded, encompassed and encircled with German women in holiday attire, German men, washed up and rigged out as they are wont to be when they make their Sunday excursions, and German babies as happy as "going dada" and a stick of candy each could make them. We made no resistance to the tide, and by purchasing, for sixpence, a ticket at the end of the wharf, found no bar to our admittance on board the *Columbus*, bound instantly to Stryker's Bay, the foot of Eighty-fifth-street, a few rods from which landing Elm Park is located.

The little steamer snorted and puffed, and blew off steam like any other Yankee steamer. But that was all that was not Dutch—or German; its all the same, or pretty much so—about it. Nobody talked English. Almost all shook their heads if we asked an English question. When the babies cried for drink—and they cried only in Dutch—their fathers brought Dutch water or lager bier to alleviate their thirst. Dutch faces they all had, and the well-known Dutch characteristics. So utterly Dutchy was it all that, in spite of our Yankee schooling and American bringing up, before we landed at Stryker's Bay we found ourselves stuttering the Dutch lingo, and rounding up pure English words at either end just as the newly arrived do when they try to talk soberly in our tongue.

The walk from the landing to the Park was a pleasant one. The clouds still obscured the sun, but not a drop of rain fell. Yet from the showers of Monday the ground was still damp, and we judge that some very early regretted that they had not worn something thicker soled than their thin light gaiters. There were three entrances to the Park, at each of which were constantly pressing in a dense throng of people. Those who were long detained paused and refreshed at some of the scores of stalls where lager bier, Bologna sausages, or even oysters were to be had for one's money.

Entering at last, our ticket was exchanged for a yellow ribbon, wherewith we at once adorned the left lappel of our coat, and it was a gratification to know that whatever male upon the premises did not wear a counterpart of that yellow ribbon, was summarily to be seized and ejected. The yellow ribbon read as follows:

> PICNIC; SECHSTES
> ALLGEMEINES SANGERFEST,
> NEW-YORK, 1855.

But within, none can conceive what jolly times prevailed who did not see it. The large area was *full of* people; there must have been 30,000 people there first and last. Carriages drove on to the grounds,—in some cases they were used as tables and seats—the horses being turned loose or hitched under the shadow of some tree. The music was furnished very much at random—at three or four different points at the same time—and seldom entirely intermitted. The Brass Bands, of which several were on the ground, often set in to relieve them,—it was like meeting a man from Connecticut on the banks of the Rhine, when once, as by accident, the Washington Band played *The Star Spangled Banner*.

One of the first objects that attracted our attention, on getting well into the Park, was a large banner, with a single verse in German inscribed upon it, welcoming the strangers from the other parts of the Union to the Empire City of New-York. Announcements too of Caviar, Anchovis and Herings Salat—those favorite dishes of the Germans in their distant Faderland—were nailed fast to several of the trees, while dispersed through the Park there were some thirty bars of all sizes, where "Lager" was dispensed to the thirsty, in exchange for tickets—four to the quarter. Before 1 o'clock from twelve to fourteen thousand persons were already busily enjoying themselves, and still for a couple of hours longer they kept streaming in at both entrances, few leaving the ground until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Here under the trees some one of the Saengvereins sang a love ditty, student or drinking song, to tunes which were familiar to the most of those present long before they left Germany. In this respect possibly yesterday's Pic-Nic proved more really enjoyable than the previous evening's concert. Then again another Verein would join in a chorus, or sing some Volkslied that warmed the very heart's blood of their German friends—while everywhere might be seen merry troops of Turners either showing off their athletic skill or escorting *das Fraulein* through the crowd to tent or bar. All indeed seemed to think with good old MARTIN LUTHER, that

> "Who loves not woman, wine and song,
> Will be a fool his whole life long."

Here and there were scattered parties of our more elderly German citizens, gravely drinking their Mai wein, and telling either of their own singing or the athletic feats they did, years ago, in some far-off village in their native land; while every now and then some favorite opera air or thrilling march would burst through the greenwood from one or other of the bands.

Add together a score of Camp-meetings, subtracting all of the religious element, and one may faintly imagine the scene. It was unlike any common pic-nic got up by our folks, in many points. Our tables on festival occasions are decked with flowers, and cover with delicacies. There were no flowers to be seen at this German Festival, and delicacies, as we deem them, would have been laughed at. But the tables groaned with cold boiled and roast meats, sausages, rye bread, cakes of most uncouth shapes and strange construction, and the inevitable lager bier keg. That keg was all-prevailing. It stood on end on every table. It was lashed into the branches of the trees; it was tipped up at the crotch of every two uncovered roots. There were private kegs and public kegs—kegs out of which a ticket would buy a drink—others out of which a sixpence alone would suffice, and others whence no money would have tempted a drop but for friendship's sake. It was freer than Croton. In a remote corner of the ground the sign "*Temperance Hotel*," (only done into German words and in German letters,) excited our curiosity. We could not discover what it meant by the "Temperens," however, for the keg was there running as every where else. At first all were content to drink from glasses, but as the day wore on, the great wooden goblets were plenty that would hold a gallon—turned at the lip and at the stem, but elsewise left with the bark on; and as the singers drank from them the foaming beer streamed down on either side, making one think of the pictures of the old drinkers, when young Bacchus was in the flesh. Others filled great beakers of silver—which, if they were true silver, would have made silver coin enough to serve one with change for a lifetime. Others filled, and almost as quickly emptied, long drinking horns—two feet—three feet long—whose lips were rimmed with silver, or even with gold. These were passed from mouth to mouth—the young girls not declining to share it—and it was sport to see how the last one after giving the wrong turn to the horn caught the relics of the drink in his bosom instead of his mouth. We have come to the conclusion that lager bier, however much it may jollify or stupefy, won't make men drunk—else Elm Park would have held a drunken gang yesterday—while truth to tell, no man reeled or staggered or looked more than terribly stretched, and still capacious at the end of the day.

We should expect American babies to die off by hundreds if they, instead of German infants, had been the subjects of the treatment afforded to babydom at Elm Park. When they fell asleep the mothers spread a handkerchief on the wet ground, and laid the little innocents down. When they woke they nursed them and then laid them down again. And so many babies together we have never seen before. BARNUM's gathering was a select little tea-party in comparison. We were four hours on the ground and met but one whose tongue spoke English naturally—nor met an American face until as we were going out, Mayor WOOD's carriage was observed packed in at the entrance, where a long line preceded it, waiting for the yellow ribbons to be furnished. His Honor's coming had been awaited with great eagerness, and our Reporter says that when he did make his appearance the enthusiasm gushed out like *lager bier*.

As we left the ground it occurred to us that all of New-York that claimed to be of German extract must have been upon the ground. We thought that a sleepy Policeman with a squad of small boys and a pack of fire-crackers, would be able to storm and take all that remained of them. To satisfy a curiosity on this point, we returned by way of Avenue A, and paused to reconnoitre affairs in the Seventeenth Ward. But not a bit thinned out was that modern Germany. There was a square German face to every pane of glass, as usual, a German woman sunning herself on every threshold, and the sidewalks as thickly crowded as ever. From which we concluded that if the new Census tells us anything like the truth, we shall be "make wide eyes" when we come to see by it what multitudes from Germany are in our midst.

The Saengvereins.

The arrangements for speaking were so badly ordered that scarcely any one knew where and when the speeches would be delivered. We were only able to hear the speech of Dr. FOERSCH, which though somewhat short was certainly to the point. He spoke principally of what he called the mission of the Germans, and declared that a love of songs was always an indication of an educated mind. Song alone, he said, speaks to the heart; and because the heart is the home of the Germans, the German naturally likes to dwell in his own home. He has much to struggle with in America, he encounters animosities in nearly every quarter, but nevertheless, the German endeavors to maintain his character, and he does so in a land where loafers are made use of to form parties, and in such a land the German can truly be said not to be in his own sphere. Our German cultivation alone remains for us, and much has been done during the last few years to raise the character of the Germans, and future years will and shall [cheers,] accomplish more. He ended by exclaiming, *Vive* German cultivation, German friendliness, German education, and German song.

His address was received with great applause throughout. Three or four other gentlemen spoke, but the crowd was so great immediately in front of the small platform, that we were only able to catch a word or two here and there. One fact alone we noticed, that when Mr. LINDENMULLER endeavored to touch upon political questions, he no longer met with approbation at the hands of his audience. Mr. LEXOW, the President of the New-York Saengvereins, also made a short speech, but in so low a tone, owing to his severe accident, that we are sure very few could have heard him.

The Policemen's Back Pay—Over One Hundred Law Suits Commenced.

The *test case* of Captain GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, against the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to the "back pay" that the Comptroller was ordered to pay some two years ago, was brought to a conclusion yesterday. It seems the matter was carried through the various Courts by HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., for the Plaintiff, who was fought every inch of the way by the City's Counsel. Mr. CLINTON was sustained in every Court. Corporation Counsel DILLON was preparing to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but was checked in that proceeding by a resolution of the Common Council. The Comptroller having now paid up Captain WALLING's claim, over one hundred officers to whom "back pay" is due, have since placed their claims in the hands of Mr. CLINTON, to commence suits against the City if they refuse to "step up to the Captain's office and settle."

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Dr. Matthews' Address before the Alumni.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Association of the Alumni of the New-York University took place last (Tuesday) night in the University Chapel, before a brilliant audience.

Mr. GEO. H. MOORE, the President, announced that the exercises of the anniversary would be introduced by a prayer from Rev. Dr. HENRY.

The reverend gentleman designated offered an appropriate and touching prayer; after which,

The President announced that the annual meeting of the Alumni would be held to-day (Wednesday,) in the small chapel, and stated that they were invited to meet the officers and students of the University, at the Commencement to-day.

Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, first Chancellor of the University, and one of its founders, was introduced by the President amid loud applause. He had been asked, he said, in the polite note which had been addressed to him, to dwell on what the University owed to the City and to the State. They had also alluded to the fact of his having been the first who held the office of Chancellor, as furnishing him every advantage to speak on the subject. Having thus marked out the course they wished him to pursue, he would endeavor to comply with their request. In referring to the early movements for establishing this seat of learning, he seemed to be treading among fresh graves, that should be held in deep reverence.

Although it was scarcely twenty-five years since the first meetings on the subject were held yet the majority of those who then took an active part in that enterprise were no longer among the living. There was ALBERT GALLATIN, the Diplomatist and Statesman; MORGAN LEWIS, Chief Justice of the State, and subsequently its Governor; and JAMES TALLMADGE, who spent many of his years in the Councils, both of the State and of the Nation, who were all gone. Of our merchant princes they had such men as JOHN JOHNSON, HENRY A. WYCKOFF, SAMUEL WARD and JOHN DELAFIELD, who were also numbered with the dead. Of his own profession, Dr. MCMURRAY and Dr. MILNOR, he had seen both laid in the grave.

But there was another name to be mentioned, that of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, to whom he, (the Rev. orator,) if he was entitled to the credit which had been assigned him of having devised and matured the enlarged scheme of instruction it was designed to embrace, was indebted for most valuable aid. It was with no ordinary emotion that he looked back to the many days in which they took sweet counsel together, in drawing out the plan and moulding the features of the University of New-York. Delicacy forbade him to particularize the few who survived, and who had also a prominent hand in creating the institution. They were not any of them men who were to be contented with anything small, nor who would devise anything visionary. They were men who not only could comprehend what the interests of learning required, but who understood the spirit—the great public heart of our City.

Their design was to create a University not merely in name but in reality and truth. One adapted to the wants of the whole nation. Nor was it to be a University cast after the model of Universities abroad, which, however available for age, are defaced with the worst of indolence and [illegible] hardened by usages that are antiquated and worse than useless. On referring to the programme, it would be seen that it was to be a University adapted to the age of activity in which we live,—to the untrammeled thought and lofty purposes of the age to which we belong.

The eloquent speaker referred in detail to the various branches of study embraced in the University's course of instruction, and proceeded to observe that it was true that the incorporation of such various branches of learning in the scheme of the University rendered the scope of the institution exceedingly comprehensive, if not vast; and as there are men to be found every where who are croakers by profession, they were met by those who pronounced the whole design Utopian, impracticable, and, even if practicable, disorganizing and revolutionary. But so the Apostles, who first preached our holy religion were denounced as "men who turned the world upside down," and if they did so it was the very thing they ought to have done, seeing they found the world wrong side up.

COLUMBUS, too, with his great project of the discovery of America, was accounted a mere schemer by the monks of Salamanca, because they were well enough satisfied with things as they were. But whatever might be said of those who had no faith in the projected University, the enterprise was in the hands of those who, having put their hands to the plow, did not know how to look back. They unfurled their flag to the breeze, and in spite of every obstacle, achieved their great design. Progress was the word of our age, as it had been of every age that promised good for the future. It was our privilege to live at a period when many of the grievous enormities that had heretofore oppressed humanity, whether civil, religious or literary, were shaking and tottering towards their fall. Indeed, not a few of them had fallen already.

The hollow deceit which had so long held the world in spiritual bondage, and the abuses in the shrines of learning in the Old World, were made subject to this spirit of scrutiny, which goes on weighing everything before it in the balances of truth and right. The loud and earnest cry of BACON, when he asked "Is knowledge ever barren?" was beginning to be heard far and near, among the high and the low; and in no land on which the sun shines was this cry so earnest, so loud and so prolonged as in our own. That land had announced her lofty purpose to create a new era in the history of the human race; now, not only in politics, in morals and in social economy, but now in the cultivation of science by scientific men, and in its application to purposes of practical good. See what one of her sons had done with the electric fluid; and what was true of that might be true also concerning the other powers of nature, our knowledge of which was as yet, notwithstanding all that had been discovered, but a knowledge on the surface. Fire might yet be extracted from the mountain of ice, and the frozen mass thus made to liquify itself. The very Upas tree might yet be made to furnish an antidote to its own deadly poison; and the noxious vapors now ascending from the putrid marsh might yet be turned into a channel that would compel them to minister to the health and life that they were now so powerful to destroy. Hence the nation required institutions embracing a sphere of instruction leaving no one branch of science or of letters to stand alone; and where could she plant such a seat with so much advantage to all as in the City of New-York?

In all the qualifications requisite for this, New-York outstripped all other cities in the Western World, and was every year leaving them more and more in the distance. The nation called loudly and imperatively for such a seat of learning, and she would have it. If not here, she would have it elsewhere. To which of the alternatives his preferences inclined, it was easy to perceive. But the work, he repeated, must be done, and whenever done he would rejoice to see it. Public good must always be the first object of the man who would be entitled to public confidence—"*Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed major amicus Veritas*."

The reverend and eloquent gentleman concluded amid loud applause.

The thanks of the Alumni were then voted to him unanimously, and the meeting dispersed.

Wreck of the Challenge.

The schooner *Challenge*, of Plymouth, Mass., was wrecked on the 13th, in lat. 27, lon. 68, during a squall. After remaining ten days on the wreck, the Captain and most of the crew succeeded in boarding the *Chili*, in which they arrived at this port yesterday. The steward was left on the wreck in a dying condition.

EDUCATIONAL.

First Ward School Examination.

Among the many pleasant and interesting reunions which are ever recurring in our City, none are of more interest to those who have time to devote to them than the Examinations, Concerts, Exhibitions and Visitors' Days in the large Public Schools connected with our great system of Education, as will be seen by the following account of the First Ward School Examination had on Thursday last.

The large School in Greenwich-street, near of Trinity Church, passed its second regular Annual Examination, since the adoption of the existing system, on Thursday last, under the immediate direction of the Visiting Committee, consisting of Messrs. B. F. WEYMOUTH, A. J. PERRY and J. M. ANDREWS. Superintendents RANDALL and MCKEEN were present and participated in the exercises. The Examination commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Primary School, consisting of two Departments, under the direction of Miss MARIAN BLAIR, Principal, and Miss S. C. HUBBIE, Vice-Principal, aided by thirteen Assistant Teachers. The attendance was 767 girls and boys. Several of the classes were examined by the teachers in reading, singing, and other exercises, with very satisfactory results. The order, attention, cleanliness, and general appearance of the School were such, in all respects, as to elicit warm commendation from the Officers and Superintendents, in which the large number of visitors heartily joined. Brief and pertinent addresses were made by Mr. PERRY, Alderman DELAMATER of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent. The number of promotions from this School to the Girls' and Boys' Grammar School was 24 of the former and 26 of the latter. The teachers in this School have been selected with much care, and will compare favorably with any similar corps in the City. Their names are: Marian Blair, Sarah C. Hubbie, S. Louise Poers, Josephine Hume, Amanda M. Huthwaite, Maria C. Martin, Elizabeth W. Carman, Amy B. Butts, Mary A. Oclarier, Caroline Probst, Ellen Comstock, Ann Dearden, Annie E. Van Boskerck, and Emily B. Simmons.

THE BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. L. W. ARMAN, Principal, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., Vice-Principal, EDWARD SCHWACOFER, JAMES B. TREANOR, JOSEPHINE MORRISON, and ELIZABETH WILSON, Assistants, with an attendance of 222 Boys, next received the attention of the examiners. The Pupils with their Teachers were assembled in the main room, which will accommodate about 300, and all the available space was filled by visitors, parents, and friends of the School. The exercises consisted of Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Speaking by Masters JOHN LOCKE and LOUIS BRANDA, enlivened with Singing of much merit. There were several very creditable specimens of Writing and Book-Keeping on the tables, to the latter of which special attention is paid by the Principal, Mr. ARMAN. The want of a good Piano in this School is felt to be a serious draw-back upon the advancement of the School, and it is to be hoped the very efficient local Board will devise some means of procuring one at an early day. Addresses highly commendatory of the improved condition of the School, the faithfulness of the Teachers, and the punctuality of the Pupils generally, were made by several of the examiners, after which the School was dismissed with a parting ode sung by the whole School.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The examiners, with a largely increased attendance of visitors, adjourned at 12 o'clock to the main room of the Girls' Grammar School, where Misses HARRIET A. C. HUTHWAITE, Principal; ELLEN A. PRESWICK, Vice Principal; ELLEN M. HACKETT, SARAH L. BLACKMORE and C. ADELIA ALLEN, Assistants, with an attendance of 166 scholars, awaited them in the most perfect order, nearly all dressed in white, and many of the desks being adorned with flowers, which filled the room with their fragrance. The exercises commenced with a choral hymn, sung by the pupils, accompanied by their Principal on the piano, after which four classes were examined very thoroughly in reading, grammar, geography, spelling and definitions. Some excellent instrumental music and singing, by the pupils and teachers, enlivened the exercises. The school never appeared to so much advantage, and was commended in very strong terms by the numerous school officers of the various Wards, who were present during the prolonged and highly interesting examination. Among the distinguished visitors we noticed the venerable GEO. T. TRIMBLE, so well known as the President of the late Public School Society, and in connection with many of the great benevolent enterprises and institutions in our City, who came in with the President of the Board of Education, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq.; also Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY, Alderman BROWN, Hon. Mr. O'KEEFE, and His Honor Mayor WOOD, who delivered a very telling and effective off-hand address, which was listened to with close attention; during which he alluded to the advantages derived by the pupils from our free system of public instruction, contrasting them with the scant opportunities afforded but a single generation back. At the close of the Mayor's Address, the highest class was tested in reading, with a view to awarding some elegant book-prizes, the gifts of the teachers and school officers. After several trials, in which most of the young ladies acquitted themselves so uniformly well, the following named were adjudged to receive the prizes—six in number: SARAH COHEN, for best reading, which was of remarkable excellence, the first prize—a large illustrated work, presented by the Principal. Miss MARY SCOTT received the second prize; MARY J. SAWYER the third; JANE HIGGINS the fourth; ANNIE KEELER the fifth; and CAROLINE KEELER the sixth; and all were marked for general deportment and scholarship. The prizes were presented by Mr. RANDALL, with some very happy remarks. Certificates of punctuality and good conduct during the past year were presented to thirteen young ladies, after which addresses were made by Messrs. DELAMATER, NEILSON, PERRY, and O'KEEFE. Book prizes were presented by the officers in the Boys' Grammar School to Masters JOHN LOCKE, MORGAN BOYD, JOHN VINCENT, WILLIAM D. BERRYMAN, WILLIAM E. COOPER, FREDERICK LANDLEIN, and RICHARD H. COLTMAN, for good conduct and scholarship. Master JOHN LOCKE is the son of the great humorist, RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, whom we noticed with his lady among the visitors. Young LOCKE is preparing for the Free Academy, and is a promising chip of the old block, if we read the stars correctly, to say nothing of the moon. In the Primary School, books were presented to Master PATRICK LYNCH, BRIDGET KENNEDY, PATRICK MCFARLAN, HANNAH DOYLE, ALBERT EILS and CHRISTIAN PETERSON. The large and unusual attendance of parents and school officers, (every member of the local Board being present, with the single exception of Mr. Commissioner TOWNSEND,) together with the numerous distinguished official personages of the City Government, and school officers from other Wards, affords conclusive evidence of the faithfulness of Teachers, Visiting Committee, and all who have the interests of Education in charge. The attention, also, which has recently been attracted to the school by the DAILY TIMES, may be considered as having essentially aided to bring about this very desirable result. It is the intention of Miss HUTHWAITE to introduce the system of Monthly Visitors' days, after the manner of the Sixteenth Wards Schools, an account of which recently appeared in the TIMES, and which was warmly urged upon the attention of the School Officers by Mr. DELAMATER, in the course of his remarks. We have no doubt this will prove highly advantageous to the pupils and all concerned.

☞ The *Post* says that the man did call and rewarded liberally the boy who found the $2,500 check. But the *Post* neglects to say when he called. "Its of no consequence, however," as Mr. Toots remarked.

☞ The Police Commissioners were not in session yesterday.

☞ About four hundred dogs per day have been received at the Dog Pound since it was opened.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Mr. Starr's Third Lecture.

Rev. Mr. STARR delivered the Third of his Lectures on Kansas and Missouri, to rather a small audience, last evening, in the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock, Mr. STARR introduced

Mr. WM. J. PATTERSON, junior editor and partner in the Parkville *Luminary*, which was recently thrown into the Missouri River, who addressed the audience about an hour. He commenced by saying that the question which seemed destined to come up permanently before the American people was Slavery. It had been compromised time and again, but these compromises seemed to have been ineffectual.

There were other questions, however, overlying the subject—questions which had arisen in consequence of defiance of law and the violation of the rights of citizenship by the citizens of Missouri, which were vastly more moment in their immediate bearings. He wished he were qualified to present these points in such a way as not only to awaken the warmest sympathies of his audience, but to arouse their most active exertions to prevent their dearest rights—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, the purity of the ballot-box, the freedom of the press, all the blessings of liberty that had been secured to us through the efforts of our revolutionary sires—from being wrested from them by bullies and scheming politicians. Had an occasion arisen in the reign of GEORGE III., where an attempt like this had been made, it would have received and met the indignation of every lover of freedom. Yet such an attempt had been made and carried out, of a press of which the speaker was part owner. [illegible] all was actually taken from him, and he was left to the kindness of private friends. All this for the ostensible reason that he was an Abolitionist or Free Soiler, while in reality it was because he would not say, in company with his co-editor and co-partner, that DAVID R. ATCHISON and his trained band had a right to go into Kansas; and dared to give utterance to his own convictions. Some interest had been manifested in reference to these outrages, and having been somewhat a sufferer, he was here to call attention to them.

A year or two ago, when the Nebraska bill was on the carpet, and Mr. ATCHISON returned to Missouri from Washington, he found it necessary to do something to counteract the efforts of Mr. BENTON. "Old Bullion" had been trying to show that there were vast tracts there upon which Freedom had a preference; that the soil was free, and that the interests of the whole country demanded its settlement by freemen.

It was true, Mr. ATCHISON declared, that he would rather see the new Territory sink into hell than brought into the Union as a free State. When this bill was passed, the country was taken by surprise, and the question was why was it done. ATCHISON had given the answer in a drunken frolic after his return to Missouri; it was done through his influence, exerted upon Mr. DOUGLAS. The statement of these facts was published in his (the speaker's) paper, and to this did he attribute all the malice with which he had been pursued by ATCHISON and his party, although he had never attempted to deny the statement. But he would pass over many points which must be familiar to all, and speak of the time when they imported men into the new Territory to carry the elections. Then it was they committed the first violation of the Nebraska bill; and then it was they tried to impress upon the public mind that Kansas was a Slave State.

He might tell how a gentleman was employed to recite driveling verse at a meeting at which it was resolved to go into Kansas and violate the purity of the ballot box; he might tell many other similar acts which had come under his own observation, but time would fail him. After giving a succinct account of the Parkville riot, together with his own connection with it, illustrating the mobocratic spirit which prevailed at the time, he concluded with the sentiment, "No more Slavery north of the South pole."

Mr. STARR then came forward, and after apologizing for taking part in matters so decidedly political in their tendency, being a Minister of the Gospel, proceeded to say that it became Ministers of the Gospel to look after the interests of their flock political as well as religious. He went to Missouri to preach the Gospel, but did not expect to agitate the question of Slavery, and he never had preached a sermon upon the subject. He had lived with slaveholders, and had had the misfortune to be called an Abolitionist in that country. He would define his position, by saying that he had done all in his power to bring about the emancipation of slaves, and the placing them in a country where they might be what God intended them to be. He had been a witness to many scenes of horror in the South, perpetrated, not upon slaves merely, but upon white men, and for reasons which, in any enlightened country, would be condemned.

Such was the persecution of persons supposed to be tinctured with Abolition or Free-Soil sentiments, that it was not safe for a man to avow them in Missouri. He had himself been called to an account by citizens of the town in which he resided, who seemed determined on pursuing him to the death. But he had met them in their own meeting—and, by a little firmness and presence of mind, had silenced them. The result was that, of their own desire, the very gentleman who had instituted the charges presented resolutions entirely absolving him from anything wrong.

He told them a pagan thief was the awfullest creature on earth. If he stole a $1,500 negro it is just as bad [illegible] the part of a gentleman was, he told them, infinitely worse than a negro thief. In the understanding that men ordinarily had he was not an Abolitionist, and to any man who had said he was, he could say, making use of a Western phrase, he was a liar. The further proceedings of this meeting were described by the lecturer in a very graphic manner, giving sketches of the speeches made by Mr. STRINGFELLOW and others.

Mr. STRINGFELLOW said all the women of the North who worked were women of loose character, and all the Northern men were slaves. These statements had been scattered throughout the Southern States, in pamphlets and speeches. This shows in what estimation the men of the North were held. The Association to which he had referred was finally broken up, and another was formed of a secret character; and one of its provisions was, that every member should obey implicitly whatever should be ordered or dictated by the leader. Many men refused to join this—men who were slaveholders, too. In this manner it was attempted to carry out their nefarious designs.

The lecturer here referred to the large map, before referred to, and pointed out particularly those portions of Kansas which were the most productive. The man who owned and settled in Kansas would be on the line of the Great Railway line to the Pacific. However divergent the projected lines might be, they would finally be settled to run through Kansas. The lecturer enlarged upon the probable line of the Pacific route, showing very conclusively that it must pass through Kansas. The Missouri Compromise was then referred to, and, by means of the map, the portions of the country devoted to freedom were pointed out.

The essence of Slavery lay in the tendency in the human heart to despotism and avarice. The continuance of Slavery did not originate in the fact that men at the North did not sanction Slavery. It was the occasion of it. When we talk of the Constitution of the United States, we should not be biased by decisions which had been bought. The evident spirit of the Constitution and of its framers was opposed to Slavery; and the men who framed it hoped Slavery would speedily end.

When they first legislated in regard to the land of the United States, it was devoted eternally to freedom, and considering that at that time every State in the Union possessed slaves, it was the best argument in favor of the Constitution. [Applause.] When the question arose as to what should be done with the Territories, the North repudiated Slavery, and the South said she would dissolve.

When HENRY CLAY came forward with his compromise he committed a great mistake. All compromises on moral questions were nothing but a virtual coming up and shaking hands with the devil. [Applause.] The Missouri Compromise was a bargain by which the free States were to buy free territory by giving in exchange Slave territory. Men had a right to spend money—to give away territory—to a right end; but not to do wrong. No man had a right to do wrong any where.

The contract, which was an unrighteous one, had been violated by the Pro-Slavery party, and a portion of the now existing State of Missouri was in reality a part of Kansas; and in order to carry out the stipulations of that Compromise it would be necessary to liberate five thousand slaves, now held on territory which was dedicated eternally to freedom. The most terrible idea which a Southern slaveholder could entertain was that there could be no further extension of Slave territory.

When the Compromise was effected, the price of slaves went up 20 per cent. The lecturer illustrated the principle of settling moral questions by majorities, and characterized it as damnable in the extreme. He asked where was a spot in the United States that the South had not coveted. The men at the South were smarter and sharper than those of the North. They were always pointing in one direction, in order to cover their nefarious proceedings in another. The tricks which had been played in a territorial line were to be characterized by no other name than dishonest.

The proceeding of the Parkville riot was another instance of the villainy of the Pro-Slavery spirit. The telegraph offices throughout the State of Missouri were crowded with men who, as the news of the destruction of the press reached them, threw up their hats and hurrahed. The speaker adverted to the practices at elections in the South, and gave some facts which came under his own observation, where the grossest frauds had been perpetrated.

The question of the evening was not African Slavery, the lecturer said, but White Slavery—whether we should become slaves to the South. The South had made the issue, and she must abide by it. We could not be allowed even the right to think in the South. Was it not a glorious thing to be an American citizen—to live in these United States, whose Constitution provides for the manner in which punishment shall be meted out, and hear that Constitution lauded to the skies, and yet not be able to call our soul our own?

The thought was a glorious one!—to be a citizen of the United States! It was a glorious country! The speaker rejoiced that he was an American citizen. Under these circumstances what was to be done? Slavery only needed to be driven back where it belonged. Let the only line that marks Slavery in the United States be her own black line. The Black Hole of Calcutta would be a paradise compared with the position of Slaveholders if Slavery were allowed to have its legitimate sway. The lecturer concluded with the sentiment that the man who was an American, was not one merely born in America, but one who was imbued with American principles—one who loved liberty.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Conspiracy against John Quincy Adams in 1828—The Jackson Rule.

The race of Revolutionary Presidents ran out with the second term of JAMES MONROE. They directed the administration of the Federal Government from the establishment of the Constitution in 1789 to the 4th of March, 1825. The last of their number was succeeded by one of the most distinguished of the second generation of American statesmen; a man as pure and unselfish in his patriotism as he was upright and faithful in the performance of every public duty. He adopted the policy of his predecessors as the rule of his administrative conduct. The line of principle and of practice which made WASHINGTON first in peace, as he was first in war; which gave MADISON success through a period of great financial trouble at home, and of bloody conflict with a powerful enemy abroad, and which made the double term of MONROE as peaceful and popular as it was eminently useful, was in no wise departed from. Firmness, blended with moderation, and economy in office, conjoined with a liberal encouragement of Home Industry among the People, marked his Administration; and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, with HENRY CLAY as his Secretary of State, left the Government on the 4th of March, 1829, as he had received it from the last of the Presidents of '76, uncorrupted by extravagance, unmarked by violence, and untainted by proscription, and the then unknown and piratical principle of "the spoils." Our National Destiny appears to have fixed this period as the end of the pure Constitutional rule of Administration, which the illustrious framers of the Government, just forty years before, had contemplated, and which five of their number had successively carried out. The decadence of Revolutionary example began with the inauguration of President JACKSON. It was a foregone conclusion that it should be departed from. The defeat and ostracism of one of the wisest and best men this country had ever called into eminent public service, depended upon a radical change of Administrative policy. It was also entirely necessary that it should become essentially and thoroughly partisan. A system of rewards and punishments was required to be held out in advance to accomplish the end of Mr. ADAMS' defeat for re-election. The original JACKSON leaders, from Maine to Louisiana, understood this, and were prompt to make it known to their subalterns of every degree. The eleventh hour men were tempted by the hopes of rapid promotion for services on the hustings, to abandon an administration which they had cause to know would recognize no other claim to office than fitness for the stations made vacant by the ordinary casualties of death or resignation. The system was introduced, and with fearful and summary rapidity on the incoming of the new President. To what results it led—how it soon accumulated and concentrated power, and its dispensation in the hands of one man, and with what certainty the bad precedent was followed by the successors of General JACKSON, the present generation need scarcely be reminded. But it might be interesting,—possibly useful, even at this day,—to inquire, *Who did this thing?* Who, besides General JACKSON, contributed to the defeat of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and the overthrow of the Conservative and Constitutional rule of Administration, delivered to him by MONROE, and which he so wisely and strictly observed through his four years of Executive service? In other words, who were the men that effected this most unfortunate civil revolution in the practice of the Federal Government?

The inquiry is not, in the present paper, entirely volunteered. It has been suggested by the history of the times, to which we have made reference, as written or dictated by the men themselves. Mr. BENTON was one of the prominent actors in the scene. Mr. CALHOUN another. The first has recently given to the world the record of his Thirty Years in the Senate. The last, though now in his grave, has left an intimate and trusted friend, whose unpublished volume of "Incidents" in the life of his great patron, is now finding its way to the country, piecemeal, through the daily press. These two distinguished men, though coalescing in 1828 in the common purpose to overthrow an Administration, which another of their compeers in the work had declared must be put down, "though as pure as the angels at the right hand of Jehovah," soon became antipodes. Two years of the Jackson rule had scarcely expired, when the celebrated Cabinet explosion, the gravamen of which was that Mr. CALHOUN was inimical to the Chief of the Administration, and had played him false in Mr. MONROE's Cabinet on the Florida charges, took place. This separated BENTON and CALHOUN, and from that day to the present, the Missouri Senator has pursued the great Carolinian with steady hostility. Even the grave was not permitted to cover the errors of his political life, or efface the recollection of his alleged infidelity to General JACKSON. Both find a large record in the first volume of the Thirty Years in the Senate. The ancient maxim *Nil mortuis nisi bonum*, was no bar to the indulgence of its bitterness, while the unfairness of its statements have elicited repeated comments from Mr. CALHOUN's Southern friends. The last of these notices are the extracts from the unpublished book of recollections, by RICHARD K. CRALLE.

There is much, we repeat, in both those books to challenge inquiry into the character and motives of the men who overturned the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. They were not bad men all, though if we are to believe what they *now* tell of each other, we should incline to question the propriety of this qualification as applied to the more prominent actors. Undoubtedly many—we might, with all truth, say most—of them were *not the equals in statesmanship or in the integrity* of their public conduct to the President and his Secretary of State, who were made the special object of their pursuit and hostility. The distinguished trio in this conspiracy, were JACKSON, VAN BUREN and CALHOUN. BENTON was then one of the lesser lights of the party. Boisterous and verbose in the Senate, he had not then won the first place in their confidence or respect. It was not until his pertinacity had carried through his Expunging Resolutions at the close of JACKSON's second term, that his weight or influence in the ranks was fully acknowledged, nor was it until his natural arrogance, increased by this achievement, had given place to the wiser discretion of his later years in the Senate, that the country could be brought to acknowledge his importance in that august body. There were many other men that occupied the second place of influence in the canvass of 1828, who will not, perhaps, be altogether forgotten in the history of the time, when posterity comes to judge its events impartially. Some of these, the warm adherents of Mr. CALHOUN, and his State Rights theory—such as TAZEWELL and TYLER, of Virginia; BERRIEN, of Georgia; INGHAM, of Pennsylvania and McDUFFIE, of South Carolina, left the JACKSON party with Mr. C. after the Cabinet broke up in 1831. Mr. CRALLE tells us that every one suspected of friendship to Mr. C. was ostracised then, as they had, in a measure, been previously. Other prominent men, like BELL and WHITE, of Tennessee, were driven into the Whig ranks by subsequent events in the JACKSON Administration. Their fate was foretold with almost prophetic certainty, by EDWARD EVERETT, in the House of Representatives, as early as 1829-'30. Replying to a speech of Mr. BELL, he reminded him that in pursuing the Administration of Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CLAY to the death, he had, perhaps, taught bloody instructions to his party, to return, at some future day, to plague the inventor. And so it turned out. The chalice was indeed commended to the own lips of the Tennessee member. No man who left the JACKSON party was ever hunted with such bitter malignity. The party press, whom he and others had set upon the illustrious ADAMS, like the hounds of Acteon, turned to rend their own masters.

The respective parts played by JACKSON and VAN BUREN, both in the canvass of 1828, and the breach with CALHOUN and his friends in 1831, were long misinterpreted by the country. Mr. VAN BUREN was believed to be the TALLEYRAND, or "little magician," of the play. He it was who had the credit of installing the famous kitchen cabinet of KENDALL and BLAIR, and of pulling the wires to CALHOUN's destruction. But his cunning was overrated. It really bore no comparison to that of JACKSON. The difference was almost as wide as the iron will and domineering spirit of the President and the gracious suavity of his Secretary of State. The men who were ostracised from the party, or who, from a sense of self-respect, abandoned it, have since acknowledged this, and the world will sooner or later learn to put the true estimate upon the character of the Chief of the White House and the Hermitage. He was, unquestionably, first in all the great intrigues of his own party, as he was first in their fear and respect, and to undoubted firmness and decision in civil as in military administration, and sincere devotion to the Union of the States, he added a cunning that knew no reasonable bounds, either in his earlier frontier life in Tennessee, or in the caucus room at Washington. No one ought to know how to appreciate this quality in the Old Hero better than Mr. BENTON, for he had been made to feel with what facility he could marshal his fighting men, and with what adroitness he could set them upon any object of his personal or political vengeance. Yet Mr. B. tells the world that in the affair with Mr. CALHOUN, General JACKSON was the injured party; kept in ignorance, as it were, for ten long years, of the real part borne by the great Carolinian in the discussion of the Florida charges in Mr. MONROE's Cabinet. Mr. CRALLE, on the other hand, is quite sure that Mr. CALHOUN believed General JACKSON the chief actor, in fact, as the chief in position, in the conspiracy which compassed the break-up of 1831. "I wish," (said Mr. CALHOUN, in his conversations with Mr. CRALLE,) "for his own sake that it were not so; but, in my opinion, there is not the least doubt whatever that he (JACKSON) was not only privy to the whole scheme from the first, but that he took an active part in it to the end." Mr. CRALLE adds, "he was the very life, the soul of the whole intrigue." He was equally the life and soul of the conspiracy against the Administration of ADAMS and CLAY, which opened with the charge of bargain and sale against these distinguished men. The first suggestion that Mr. CLAY might place himself in the line of safe precedents for the succession, by the vote he should give in the House, as between JACKSON, ADAMS and CRAWFORD, came from Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, the confidential friend of General JACKSON, then present in Washington City. It was made, if we mistake not, to Mr. CLAY in person, who peremptorily declined the insidious, but sufficiently palpable overture. He was no friend to Gen. JACKSON, personally, and could be made no friend politically, with his then sense of his unfitness for the Presidency, and here the subject dropped, until JACKSON, after his defeat, caused the imputation to be made that CLAY had been bought by ADAMS, by a tender of the State Department, and that BUCHANAN was his (JACKSON's) witness, that such were the terms of the bargain. Of course, Mr. B. corrected this impression, but he never told the world what *did* take place between himself, as the friend, if not the emissary of JACKSON and Mr. CLAY, nor did Mr. C. himself feel at liberty to reveal it for twenty years afterwards.

Next to General JACKSON, himself, Mr. VAN BUREN, perhaps, deserves to be ranked in the combination against the ADAMS Administration. It was the stepping stone to his own advancement to the Presidency, but his after career was far less illustrious, in every point of view, than that of the great and good New-Englander. Like Mr. ADAMS he was overthrown at the close of his first term; but not like him, by a wide-spread and systematic conspiracy against an able and eminently useful President. He fell by the wholesale dissertion of the rank and file of his own party, who were dissatisfied with an unwise administration of the Government. Neither Spoils nor Patronage, widely and freely dispensed, could save him. His defeat was overwhelming, but he retired to his New-York home not without hope that the Democratic Convention of 1844 would restore him to power. In this, too, he *was doomed to disappointment*; foiled, at the last moment, by the Chief of the Hermitage, who as surely planned the nomination of POLK on the Texas issue, as he had previously *planned the elevation of VAN BUREN on* the downfall of CALHOUN. In subsequent retirement, Mr. V. B. has acted with dignity, *perhaps, but not always with fidelity to the* party who made him all he had ever been. He defeated CASS in 1848 by the Buffalo movement, and the great body of the Democracy of the country will never forgive him the act. His political course is run, and there are few, we apprehend, who will say that its close is as memorable, or its results as useful to the country, as the career of the "old man eloquent," who looked upon the last of earth from the floor of the National Councils.

Mr. CALHOUN, the remaining member of the JACKSON trio, was made to feel in his after life, the barrenness and heartlessness of the victory over ADAMS and CLAY. He had done much to elevate General JACKSON. He was himself the favorite of Pennsylvania in 1824 for the Presidency. He yielded his claims to Gen. J., and accepted the nomination for the second office and was elected by the people. The influence of his high position was afterwards used to defeat the reelection of Mr. ADAMS; his own being secure without any effort in this direction. He voluntarily cast his fortunes with the JACKSON interest. Tennessee, New-York and South Carolina were in a common league. Its work was accomplished, but the rewards turned, like Dead Sea fruits, to bitter ashes, at the great Carolinian's touch. He was soon driven from all influence in the new Administration; his friends denied its patronage, and he himself superceded as Vice President by Mr. VAN BUREN, at the instance of the Chief of the party. His after career is known to the country. It was altogether, as chequered as it was in many respects, unfortunate and sectional. His countrymen will remember it with more admiration for his great, but misused ability, than respect for his counsels or confidence in his theories. Neither his compact and fascinating speeches in the Senate, nor his services in the Cabinet, are likely to qualify, in the admiration of posterity, the heresy of Nullification, or drown the recollection of the wrongs he did to the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and the part he bore in the inauguration of the JACKSON rule.

Retaliation or Disunion—Letter from John C. Calhoun.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The subjoined letter from Mr. CALHOUN, it is stated by one of our exchanges, has been given to the public within the past few days. Anything from his pen will be acceptable to our readers. It is on the subject of retaliation by the South for the wrongs and indignities heaped upon her by the Abolition States:

FORT HILL, Oct. 3, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * * But to come to the subject of your letter. I am much gratified with its tone and views, and concur entirely in the opinion you express, that, instead of shunning, we ought to *court the issue with the North* on the Slavery question. I would even go one step further, and add that it is our duty, due to ourselves, to the Union, and our political institutions, to *force* the issue on the North. We are now stronger relatively than we shall be hereafter politically and morally. Unless we bring on the issue, delay to us will be dangerous indeed.

It is the true policy of those enemies *who seek our destruction*. Its effects are, have been and will be, to weaken us politically and morally, and to strengthen them. Such has been my opinion from the first. Had the South, or even my own State, backed me, I would have forced the issue on the North in 1835, when the spirit of Abolition first developed itself to any considerable extent. It is a true maxim to meet danger on the frontier, in politics as well as war.

Thus thinking, I am of the impression that, if the South act as it ought, the Wilmot Proviso, instead of proving to be the means of successfully assailing us and our peculiar institutions, may be made the occasion of successfully asserting our equality and right, by enabling us to force the issue on the North. Something of the kind was indispensable to rouse and unite the South. On the contrary, if we should not meet it as we ought, I fear, greatly fear, our doom will be fixed. It would prove that we either have not the sense or spirit to defend ourselves and our institutions.

But, in making up the issue, we must look far beyond the proviso. It is but one of many acts of aggression, and, in my opinion, by no means the most dangerous and degrading, though more striking and palpable.

I regard the recent act of Pennsylvania, and laws of that description passed by other States, intended to prevent or embarrass the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or to liberate our domestics when traveling with them in non-slaveholding States, as unconstitutional. Insulting as it is, it is even more dangerous.

I go further, and hold that if we have a right to hold our slaves, we have a right to hold them in peace and quiet, and that the toleration in the non-slaveholding States of the establishment of societies and presses, and the delivery of lectures with the express intention of calling in question our right to our slaves, and of seducing and abducting them from the service of their masters, and finally overthrowing the institution itself, is not only a violation of international laws, but also of the Federal compact. I hold, also, that we cannot acquiesce in such wrongs without the certain destruction of the relation of master and slave, and without the ruin of the South.

With this impression, I would regard any compromise or adjustment of the proviso, or even its defeat, without meeting the danger in its whole length and breadth, as very unfortunate for us. It would lull us to sleep again without removing the danger or materially demolishing it.

This brings up the question, how can it be so met without resorting to the dissolution of the Union? I say without its dissolution, for in my opinion a high and sacred regard for the Constitution, as well as the dictates of wisdom, make it our duty in this case, as well as all others, not to resort to, or even to look to, that extreme remedy until all others have failed, and then only in defence of our liberty and safety.

There is, in my opinion, but one way in which it can be met, and that is the one indicated in my letter to Mr. ——, and to which you allude in your letter to me, viz., by retaliation.

Why I think so I shall now proceed to explain. The Constitution of the United States is a complex instrument, consisting of many different parts. It created a government, and designated the functionaries for carrying it into effect. It granted powers and imposed limitations to prevent abuse and oppression; and, finally, it prohibited the States from doing certain acts, and made it their duty to perform certain stipulations towards each other, into which they entered in ratifying the Constitution, and thereby solemnly pledge themselves to perform faithfully. Of these stipulations some are favorable to the slave States and others to the non-slaveholding States, or, more briefly, some to the Southern and the others to the Northern.

Of the former the most striking is that which stipulates the delivery up by the latter of fugitive slaves, and which clearly involves the principle that non-slaveholding States should adopt no measure to seduce our slaves, or to abstract them from their masters, or to weaken or destroy our right to them. The legislation of these States for the last twelve years has, either directly or indirectly, by act or omission, been in violation of this leading stipulation in our favor; and the recent act of Pennsylvania has put it aside openly, without pretext or attempt at justification, trampling at the same time under foot the act of Congress to carry it into effect.

To understand the full force and effect of the stipulation in our favor it must be borne in mind that it has the character of what is called extradition treaties; that is, treaties to deliver up fugitives from justice, which in good faith require not only that the party where the fugitive is found shall place no impediment in the way of his reclamation, or even to stand neutral, but that he shall take active measures to seize and deliver him up.

Against this flagrant breach of faith, more sacred than any treaty stipulation, by this act of Pennsylvania and similar acts of other States, the Constitution affords no effectual remedy. The appeal to the Federal Court is a mere farce. The expense, the delay and the means it affords for the escape of the slave, makes it no remedy at all, while our principles and safety will not permit us to resort for remedy to the principles of the force bill, passed to compel the obedience of this State.

There is and can be but one remedy short of disunion, *and that is to retaliate on our part by refusing* to fulfill the stipulations in their favor, or such as we may select as the most efficient. Among these, the right of their ships and commerce to enter and *depart from our ports is the most effectual*, and can be enforced.

That the refusal on their part would justify us to refuse to fulfill on our part those in their favor is too *clear to admit of argument*. That it would be effectual in compelling them to fulfill those in our favor can hardly be doubted, when the immense profit they make by trade and navigation out of us is regarded, and also the advantages we would derive from the direct trade it would establish between the rest of the world and our ports.

My impression is that it should be restricted to sea-going vessels, which would leave open the trade of the valley of the Mississippi to New-Orleans by river and to the other southern cities by railroad; and tend thereby to detach the northwestern from the northeastern States.

Nor is there any impediment from the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States. The right of the States to adopt laws to protect their health, their internal policy and peace and safety is paramount to the right of Congress to regulate commerce. You will find the subject fully argued in my report on the subject of circulating incendiary publications through mail and the speech made on the occasion. Several of the States have acted on it in reference to the subject of abolition, and especially this State and Virginia.

There is but one practical difficulty in the way, and that is, to give it force it will require the cooperation *of all the slaveholding States lying on the Atlantic and the Gulf*. Without that it would be ineffective. To get that is the great point, and for that purpose *a Convention of the Southern States* is indispensable.

Let that be called, and let it adopt measures to bring about the cooperation, and I would underwrite for the rest. The non-Slaveholding States would be compelled to observe the stipulations of the Constitution in our favor, or abandon their trade with us, or to take measures to coerce us, which would throw on them the responsibility of dissolving the Union. Which they would choose I do not think doubtful. Their unbounded avarice would in the end control them.

Let a Convention be called, let it recommend to the Slaveholding States to take the course advised, giving, say, one year's notice before the act of the several States shall go into effect, and the issue would fairly be made up and our safety and triumph certain. * * * * *

I have written fully, hurriedly, and in the midst of the pressure of my engagement, but I hope, with sufficient clearness to be fully understood. I aimed at nothing higher. I shall be happy to hear from you during the session of your Legislature, and at all times when you find it convenient to write.

Yours truly, J. C. CALHOUN.

PERCY WALKER, Esq., Mobile.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Effect of the War on the Competition of England and the United States.

Mr. BRIGHT, in a recent speech on the War, made the following striking remarks on the effect which its expense must must have on the commercial rivalry of the United States with England:

"He would ask the noble lord's attention for five minutes to a country called the United States of America. On Tuesday last there were listening to the debates two distinguished men who had filled the office of President of the United States—a position not less in honor and dignity than that of any crowned monarch on the surface of the globe. [Hear, hear.] The United States was precisely the country which was running the race with us in power and greatness. Its population at the next census would exceed that of the United Kingdom. In its manufactures and its general industry, it was by far the most formidable rival that the manufacturers of this country could meet with. That country had ten steamers for our one. Her magnificent steamships came across the Atlantic in a shorter time than the steamships of this country, and the finest vessels sailing from England to the Australian colonies had been built in the United States. In shipbuilding they were therefore in some respects excelling this country. Now let the house look at our position this year as compared with that of the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer required £86,000,000 to carry on the various departments of the Government and our vast military expenses. The United States had at this moment in her treasury enough to pay off all her debts. Taking into account all the expenses of the United States Government, and deducting that expenditure from our £86,000,000 it would be found that we are paying £75,000,000 more than the people of the United States. Honorable gentlemen knew what it was to run a race weighted. He had heard of one horse that won every race to a certain time. That horse was once weighted and lost that race, and it was stated in the annals of the turf that that horse never won a race afterwards. [Laughter.] If that was true of a horse, it was much more true of a nation. When a nation once stepped backward, it was difficult to recover its position, and if another nation had passed it in the race, it was almost impossible ever to come up with it again. He wished to address honorable gentlemen opposite who were the owners of vast, productive, beautiful, and, he hoped, unencumbered estates in various parts of the kingdom. [Laughter.] This country was only ten days' sail from the United States, and within ten years it was probable we should be able to communicate as quickly with the United States as we could with the Crimea, and, he hoped, for much better objects. [Hear, hear.] The people of America were our people. There were few families in England who had not friends or relations connected with the United States, or settled in that country, and the attachments of people to the place of their birth were to some extent weakened by the facility with which men could travel over the world in the course of a few weeks. Now, when the capital of the greatest Bank in Lombard-street could be transferred on a small sheet of paper by one post, could any one *believe that the imposition of £75,000,000 of taxes in this country over and above that of an equal population in the United States would have no effect on the transfer of capital to the United States*; and if capital, of trade; and if trade, of the population and industry, and everything that formed the sinews and powers of this great empire? He would ask honorable gentlemen opposite as the owners of these estates to bear in mind what was said by the right honorable gentleman, the President of the Board of Works, and he was sorry to speak of him by that appellation. The right honorable gentleman spoke of the war going on for six years with undiminished resources. Now, nothing was so easy as for a Cornish Baronet, with he was afraid to say how many thousand a year, to look with the utmost complacency on the calamities which might befall others. [Hear, hear, hear.] Six years of war at £75,000,000 per annum above the expenditure of the United States would give a balance of £450,000,000 against the people of this country. [Hear, hear.] Was he talking to sane men when it was necessary to bring such facts before them; and how could any one trust such a vast issue in the hands of the noble lords and the right honorable gentlemen now on the treasury bench? [Hear, hear.]

The New Newspaper Press of England.

The London *Times*, which, as it is the most prosperous journal in the world, will suffer most from any change which encourages competition, thus speaks of the effect of the law just passed abolishing the stamp duty in England:

"Manchester is preparing to take advantage largely of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's new measure for repealing the stamp duty. Little more than 12 months ago there were only three newspapers—one weekly, and the other two semi-weekly journals; now there are to be one daily evening and four daily morning papers. The *Examiner* and *Times* have given notice that they will reduce the price on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5d. to 3d. each paper, and publish on the other four days of the week, under the title of the Manchester *Daily Times*, at 1½d., and issue an afternoon paper called the *Evening News* at 1d. The Manchester *Guardian* has published a much more simple bill of fare, announcing a daily publication instead of a semi-weekly one, and, instead of charging 10d. for the two, giving six papers for 1s. per week. In other words, the *Guardian* will be issued at 2d. instead of 5d. each paper, including once a week at least a large supplementary sheet. Then, in addition to these three daily papers, there is the existing *War Telegraph*, and the daily *Express* is to be resuscitated. Several new weekly papers are also projected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed an opinion that there would not be much addition to the number of newspapers when the stamp duty was repealed, but that the circulation *of existing papers would be increased*; but the opinion of people much more likely to be able to form a correct estimate of the sentiments and dispositions of country *printers is very different. Few* towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants, and having a printing press, it is thought, will be long without a weekly newspaper, large or small; so that, before *12 months have elapsed, it will be more likely that*, instead of a few, we shall have 1,000 to 1,500 additional political instructors. The tone of most of them, in times of great popular excitement, it *may be presumed, will be taken from one or two of* the leading London morning papers, *and the power of the press on public opinion will be felt to an extent of which we have now but a faint conception.*

What Taxes Mean.

Mr. BRIGHT, in one of his late speeches on the war, thus forcibly set forth the effect of heavy taxation on the life and happiness of the people:

"I ask honorable gentlemen to consider what it is that taxes mean. What is it but the clothing and furniture of many a poor family in Lancashire or Yorkshire; medical attendance to many a sick wife; the school pence of three or four little children; hopeless toil to the father of the family, penury through his life, a cheerless old age; and, if I may quote the language of the poet of humble life, last of all "the little bell tolled hastily for the pauper's funeral." [Hear, hear.] That is what taxes mean. The honorable member for Dorsetshire spoke in a manner that I thought rather flippant and hardly respectful of some of us on this bench some nights ago. Let me tell him that the laborers of Dorsetshire and the weavers and spinners of Lancashire are toiling, and must toil, harder, longer, and with smaller remuneration, for every hundred pounds that you exact in taxes from the people beyond what is just and necessary for the just and judicious requirements of the exchequer of the country. I hope then, that I shall be permitted to treat the question on this ground. And recollect that this which strikes down the children in the cottage attacks also the children in the palace. [Hear, hear.] If you darken the homes and destroy the hopes of the population in the humble dwellings of the country, you also darken the hopes and the prospects of the offspring of our Queen, in whom are bound up so much of the interest and so many of the hopes of the people of this country."

Incredible Credulity.

From Galignani.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police on Wednesday tried by default a man named SOUDE and a woman named TESSIER, on a charge of swindling. The circumstances of the case were of such an extraordinary character as to be almost incredible. A wealthy farmer and his wife, named CHOTAR, residing at Clichy, near Paris, took SOUDE into their service in the month of June, 1852. They were exceedingly weak-minded people, and the man soon obtained a complete ascendancy over them. After a while, he told CHOTAR that his mother-in-law was a pagan. CHOTAR became alarmed at the idea of having anything to do with such a person, and by the man's advice, he broke off all communications with her, and made his wife do the same. SOUDE afterwards made the foolish couple believe that all their friends and acquaintance were pagans, and they shunned them accordingly. When he had thus separated them from all society, he told them that he was a member of the famous "Society of Mussulmans," which could do everything that it wished, which enjoyed perfect happiness, and which gave to each of its members 12fr. a week, and 5 per cent. of all sums deposited in its hands. The chiefs of the society were, he said, called patriarchs, marabouts, and deacons, and a small plaster image, which he produced was, he added, that of the mother of the association, and was possessed of miraculous qualities. His statements made a profound impression on their minds, and they earnestly demanded admission into the society. He said that he would try to get them in, and he required them to practice certain ceremonies to purify themselves previously. He also required the woman to submit to what he called naturalization, which was giving herself up to him; but this she did with the full consent of her husband. He strictly forbade them to speak to any pagan of what was taking place; and told that, if they did, they would be burned alive, and that the hooks which held up the sky would give way, and that it would fall and crush them. While this was going on he made the silly couple give him as much money as he thought they could procure; he also made them provide him with clothing, and let him take away nearly all their furniture, bit by bit. In the course of two years he got from them as much as 12,000f. in money. In addition to the perfect happiness which they were destined to enjoy, when they should be admitted members of the society, he frequently did them the honor of causing the plaster image representing the mother, to write letters to them; but in all cases the letters contained commands to them to make him presents. He also held out a vague promise to CHOTAR, that perhaps he might be able in the course of one hundred and fourteen years to get him raised to the dignity of deacon. The man carried on these audacious frauds for upwards of two years, and would probably have continued his operations still, if a young woman named PREVEL, whom he attempted to initiate into the mysteries of the society, had not discovered what he was doing, and made disclosures to the police. In all his proceedings, the man was seconded by the woman TESSIER, who lived with him. The Commissary of Police, on hearing the details of the case, could not at first believe them, and whilst he was making inquiries the man and woman deemed it prudent to take to flight. It has not since been possible to discover their retreat. The Tribunal sentenced them severally to five years' imprisonment and fifty francs fine.

A Sad Tragedy in the Crimea.

The following is an extract of a letter from the camp before Sebastopol, dated May 22:

"A sad tragedy occurred this morning at the entrance to the Karabelnaia ravine. A body of French troops was marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2d battalion of the 25th Regiment of the Line. On the way Lieut. DURANT, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly, and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud tone. Scarcely had the reprimand being given when the man replied: 'Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more,' and on the instant leveling his musket, he fired and shot him through the body. The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame and popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died almost immediately after his arrival. The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back under escort to the head-quarters of his regiment, when a general murmur arose from the men for his instant punishment. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine, and at a slight elevation above it on the side of Frenchman's-hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it. To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on either side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party placed on the opposite side of the ravine. He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the general the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour scarcely elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder. He had seen 18 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man."

A Bold Dragoon.

In one of the affairs at Balaklava, an English dragoon named EDWARD MALONE was pursued by seven Russian cavalry, the foremost of whom passed a lance at him; by shifting his position he avoided it, but it entered the body of his horse, and both lay prostrate on the ground. MALONE, releasing himself as soon as possible from his poor animal, sprung on his feet, when he saw himself surrounded by seven of the enemy's lancers. It momentarily occurred to him, that by keeping himself in constant motion, he should be a more difficult object for these seven to practice upon, and he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. In this unequal contest, his plan was to face as many as he could, strike the lance of the nearest upwards, instantly thrusting his sabre into his antagonist. In this manner he had actually dispatched three, and was engaged with a fourth, when assistance coming up, the others fled, not however without having inflicted twelve lance wounds on MALONE. As may be imagined he was exhausted from loss of blood, muscular exertion and the excitement naturally attendant on a man on foot contending for so long a period with seven horsemen, during which time he received his numerous wounds. EDWARD MALONE, after being supplied with some spirit from a fallen Russian, rallied, and determined if possible to try his prowess once more, and he soon had the opportunity, on a Russian sergeant of as fine stature as himself, whom, after exchanging a few cuts, he felled to the ground in the sight of several witnesses.

British Vessel Detained at the Vineyard—Men Supposed to have been Kidnapped for the Crimea.

From the New-Bedford Standard, June 23.

We learn that the British hermaphrodite brig *Buffalo*, of Maitland, Nova Scotia, STEWART, master, was boarded at Tarpaulin Cove yesterday, where she put in for a harbor, by the United States cutter *James Campbell*, Capt. CLARK, and from certain suspicious circumstances, was detained and taken to Holmes' Hole, where she now remains. It appears that the *Buffalo* cleared at New-York on the 19th inst., for Miramichi, N. S., and sailed on the same evening.

Her papers were properly endorsed by the British Consul, but about twenty men were on board as steerage passengers, who stated that they embarked in the night, at New-York, and that they had every reason to believe, from intimations they had received, that they were to be placed on board a British cruiser immediately on the arrival of the brig at her port of destination, and sent to the Crimea for service in the army. They were hired in New-York to work on a railroad in Nova Scotia, and with this intention took passage in the brig. They claimed the protection of the United States Government, which was, of course, promptly granted them. No evidence of their being on board appeared in the brig's papers, although, as we learn, the papers were entirely correct so far as the cabin passengers were concerned.

The suspicions of the men were first excited, that they were to do service for John Bull in fighting the Russians, instead of engaging in the more peaceful pursuit of railroad building, by certain information received from a servant of a cabin passenger, who is believed to be an officer in the British army. There were also other suspicious circumstances going to show some little foundation for the belief of the men as to their final destination.

The whole affair is lodged in the hands of C. B. NORTON, Esq., Collector of Edgartown, who will give it all proper attention. If a satisfactory explanation shall be given by the officers of the brig, she will no doubt be permitted to depart. Otherwise she will be detained and legally dealt with.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Another Alleged Outrage.

From the Leavenworth Herald, June 15.

We can truly say that we never listened to the recital of a more gross and infernal outrage, than was recently perpetrated on a Mr. WM. J. OSBORN, by a gang of Cincinnati Abolitionists, known as the Manhattan Town Company. The facts of the case we give, as they are narrated to us. On the 5th of the present month, while Mr. OSBORN was working on his claim on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Blue, near the town site of the Manhattan Company, some fifteen or twenty men of the Manhattan Town Company, armed with guns, pistols and clubs, came on the premises and peremptorily ordered him to leave his property in fifteen minutes, threatening to brutally whip him, if he did not obey their orders, and assuring him at the same time, with all apparent sincerity, that they would drown him in the Kansas River, if ever he again made his appearance in that neighborhood. Mr. OSBORN knowing that he had done nothing to warrant such violent proceedings, and that the Abolitionists had no earthly right to the ownership of his claim, refused to leave as demanded. At the expiration of the fifteen minutes, Mr. OSBORN, still inflexible in his refusal to leave, was violently seized, and taken by force on board the steamboat *Hartford*, which was brought out from Cincinnati, and is still used by this company as a temporary shelter, for lodging and other purposes of living. There he was abused, derided at, and offered every revolting insult that the base, cowardly and infamous villains could think of. After a custody of some hour or two, during which time every scheme and threat was brought into requisition with the view of extorting a promise from Mr. OSBORN to leave, and give up his claim to them, he was released with the admonition that if he was seen in that neighborhood on the following day, he would be hung or drowned in the Kansas river.

Mr. OSBORN, after his releasement, fearing some violence from these lawless desperadoes, repaired to the house of a friend some three miles distant from the scene of this diabolical outrage, where he remained over till the following Thursday.

On his return, supposing the excitement had allayed, and that the Abolitionists had abandoned all idea of attempting to gain possession of his claim by brute force, he stopped at the town site of Manhattan, for the purpose of learning the intention of this *piratical* band, as to their future course with him.—Going aboard of the steamboat *Hartford*, with the view of holding some conversation with the leader of this company relative to his case, he was saluted most blandly and deferentially by the so-called "Captain," who, after a few minutes conversation with him, gave a signal, which was immediately followed by the hideous yells of some twelve or fifteen men who, laying hands on Mr. OSBORN, threw him into the cabin, where he was kept some hour or more. Charges were then preferred against Mr. OSBORN of having threatened to destroy their boat *Hartford*, which they said they could substantiate. Mr. OSBORN disclaimed the utterance of any such threats as were imputed to him, and challenged the company to sustain their allegations. He was then taken out to a Mr. HASKELL for trial, where they utterly failed to produce the slightest shadow of evidence against him. Not satisfied with this, he was taken back to the steamboat *Hartford*, where they held him in custody some two hours, endeavoring to worm out of him a promise to leave. During his confinement on board of the *Hartford*, his horse was taken possession of, rode around at 2:40 time, beaten and otherwise maltreated in the most inhuman manner.

Mr. OSBORN passed through our city on Monday evening last, *en route* for Wyandot, where we believe he has friends, if not relatives. We had the pleasure of a call from him, and heard from his own lips an account of this infamous and unparalleled outrage. In the course of his conversation, he mentioned that the notorious S. D. HOUSTON, the Abolition (would-be) Representative of the Pawnee District, is President of this infernal company, and that their infamous conduct had met with his most unqualified sanction.

Mr. OSBORN is a young man, originally from New-York, if we mistake not, highly respected and esteemed, a lawyer by profession, and was at one time connected with this paper in the capacity of editor. He seems to have been guilty of no offence that would even extenuate such an outrage. He tells us that the Manhattan Town Company had no cause for taking such violent and outrageous steps with him, and the only excuse they plead is, that Mr. OSBORN was an intruder, which he assures us was not the case. We are inclined to believe Mr. OSBORN was driven away on account of his being a strong advocate and zealous supporter of the institution of Slavery.

The Man Over the Falls of Niagara.

From the Buffalo Express, June 25.

The fact that a man went over the great American Falls during Saturday forenoon was communicated by telegraph the same afternoon. We have since received the following letter from a friend:

NIAGARA FALLS, June 23—10 A. M.

Another man over the Falls! BACHMAN, at the Grist Mill, a few rods above the Cataract House, saw him from the rear of the mill coming down in a boat. His oars were hanging in the row-locks, and he was sitting with his arms folded appealing for help. Mr. BACHMAN called to him to seize his oars. A few well-directed strokes would have brought him to the shore; but on he went, until he came opposite the back piazza of the Cataract House, where the boat capsized. He was seen to come up once and throw out his arms. Mr. M. says he was a young man, about twenty years old.

The probability is that the poor fellow, having by some means that will never be explained found himself in the rapids, became paralyzed with horror, and was unable to use any exertions to prevent his awful fate. Who can imagine his emotions as he neared the fatal precipice, whose roar sounded like a death-knell in his terrified ears, or the mad delirium that seized upon him at the thought of certain and terrible destruction? It was all done in a moment—a struggle, a shriek, a plunge, and a soul went home! It was all done in a moment—but it told upon Eternity.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE IN THE HEAVENS.—About 5½ o'clock on Friday evening it began to rain. The drops came down so easily that it seemed as if they slipped down—slipped as a falling star slips noiselessly and serenely through the slippery midnight; and the drops continued falling more and more rapidly, as if they were getting under an uncontrolable headway, until at last the water poured down in a torrent, and thus it poured until the gutters roared, and everything looked fresh and green again. At last, the cisterns of the sky were emptied, and then there sprung upon the heavens the most beautiful vision that our eyes ever beheld. A double rainbow spanned the eastern horizon, standing out in exquisite relief from a cool, gray ground, while the western sky was flooded and flushed with a golden glory, as if the walls of the celestial city had been thrown down by a sudden convulsion, and the sacred effulgence burst out upon the world. It was a sight long to be remembered, and while it was in the height of its beauty, a long, magnificent roll of thunder swept over the sky—the reverberation of ten thousand heels in the celestial halls stamping applause to the spectacle.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 23.*

SHOT DEAD WITH A REVOLVER.—On Eighth-street, a few doors east of Sycamore, a man named JOHN FOWLER was killed by a discharge from a revolver, in the hands of ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, at about 10½ o'clock this morning. It is stated that the latter and a Mrs. SNYDER had been in partnership in the edge-tool and grinding business, and having had some difficulty, FOWLER was appointed as the agent of Mrs. S., and took charge of the shop. CUNNINGHAM went there this morning, and broke in, and words then took place between the parties, which resulted in FOWLER's raising a large, heavy hammer, and striking CUNNINGHAM a desperate blow on the head with it. CUNNINGHAM then fired a revolver at FOWLER, the charge of which passing through his head, he almost instantly fell dead. A Coroner's inquest is being held.

We learn, since writing the above, that it is reported CUNNINGHAM made the first blow at FOWLER, that the latter then struck him, and was being taken off by another party, when CUNNINGHAM fired at him.—*Cincinnati Commercial, June 25.*

The proprietors of nearly all the drinking houses and hotels of Galveston, have united to make common cause, in an endeavor to try the validity of the late ordinance closing up such establishments on Sundays.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's Napoleon.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Maps and Illustrations. Two volumes, large 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A fair biography of NAPOLEON, emphatically the foremost man of all the world, has long been a desideratum. Such has not yet been produced in France, though *memoires pour servir* have thence been given to the world in abundance. Such has not been published in England, though the ablest pens—those of LOCKHART, SCOTT, HAZLITT and ALISON—have been employed. Nor, in truth, is it exactly by a European that a reliable Life of NAPOLEON can be written, for a long time at least. France, which owes him so much, esteems him greatly and would exalt him sufficiently: the rest of Europe, which was banded against him and hunted him down as if he were a destructive monster, is not likely in our generation to render him anything but scant justice. The volumes before us, by an American writer, take a view of his character and conduct considerably at variance with that of most English writers. Mr. ABBOTT has gone on the principle of *audi alteram partem.* The history of NAPOLEON, he says, "has often been written by his enemies. This narrative is from the pen of one who reveres and loves him." Lord BYRON said that partiality was a merit in a historian, as it made him in earnest. This book, therefore, must be very meritorious, inasmuch as Mr. ABBOTT is avowedly a partisan—giving good reasons in abundance for the faith which is in him.

There has already been no small degree of controversy respecting this work before it appeared in its present form. This work was first published, month after month, in *Harper's Magazine,* where it attracted much notice, and won considerable popularity from the lucidity of its narrative, the fullness of its interesting details, the abundance of its facts, the earnestness of its tone, and the beauty and abundance of its engravings. From time to time, amid much praise, there has been some censure cast upon the author for having presented a view of NAPOLEON's life, which, albeit of unquestionable accuracy, was more vindicatory than biographies of that illustrious man hitherto have been, here and in England. We do not doubt the truth of Mr. ABBOTT's assertion that "he admires NAPOLEON because he abhorred war," but when it is added that he "did everything in his power to avert that dire calamity," we cannot help thinking of the six years' contest in Spain and Portugal, for which there really was not the shadow of an excuse. The general statement that NAPOLEON did not battle from the mere desire to wage war, or for selfish purposes, is correct, we doubt not.

War elevated NAPOLEON from the humble rank of a subaltern to the throne and Empire of CHARLEMAGNE. At Toulon, at the age of five-and-twenty, when only a lieutenant of artillery, he obtained a reputation which caused him to be employed, by the Directory, to put down the disturbances of Paris, in October 1795. His firmness established the government of the Directory, which acknowledged his services by giving him the command of the army of Italy, at the age of twenty-seven. In this capacity his military genius gained victory after victory, and completely defeated monarchical absolutism as represented by Austria. His successes made him too popular, and, to get him out of the way, he was appointed to lead the expedition which France sent against Egypt. He gained fresh laurels there, returned to Paris at the crisis when such a master mind was most required, and by a *coup d'etat* which met with general approbation, overturned the weak, tottering Government; established the Consulate; took the leading place in the new Executive; went to battle against the Austrians, who threatened the very soil of France; again defeated them; subjugated their Italian possessions; and by the peace of Luneville pacified the Continent of Europe. It cannot be truly alleged that during this unusually active military life, extending over several years, NAPOLEON was actuated by any *desire* for war, on its own or his own account. It was his duty, as a French soldier, to engage in these contests. The honor, the glory, the very existence of France as an independent nation, rendered war not only necessary but inevitable.

The universality of NAPOLEON's genius was not exhibited until after he had pacified Europe. In June 1801, when this was effected, he was virtually as much monarch of France as if he had succeeded to power by hereditary descent. In peace, his administrative faculties came into play, and produced a radical reform of the whole system of internal government. Then, too, did he commence the framing of the Code Napoleon, under which, not only in France, but in a great part of Europe, justice is administered to this day. He applied himself to the improvement of Paris, so as to make it what PHILLIPS calls "the miniature metropolis of the world." Art, science, and literature, were warmly encouraged by him. What it was in his power to do for the encouragement, improvement, and extension of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, he cheerfully performed. He found France impoverished, feeble, disturbed at home, and despised abroad—his arms and his administration made her prosperous, powerful, united and respected. Everywhere, the provinces, cities, and towns under his rule received important advantages from his foresight, his activity and his liberal expenditure. Canals and public roads were created at vast cost, to facilitate internal and commercial intercourse. He did more for France in two years than the three last Bourbon Kings had done in a hundred.

In 1803, NAPOLEON was literally *forced* into a war with England. The restoration of the Bourbons was the ruling idea of the closing years of PITT's ministerial autocracy, and everything led him to expect that NAPOLEON would become the crowned, as he already was the actual ruler of France. The English fleets swept the seas, and, at Trafalgar, in October, 1805, NELSON annihilated the naval armament of France. This disaster took place some nine months after NAPOLEON had been elevated to the throne of France by the will of her people, with the title of Emperor. It prevented his proceeding with the invasion of England, for which vast preparations had been made at Boulogne, and drove him to a line of defence against a coalition between Austria and Russia, organized by English diplomacy, and cemented, as well as paid for, by English gold. In the field he broke down this conspiracy, and, in the following year, defeated another between Prussia and Russia. These two campaigns, it should be noted, were defensive. The treaty of Tilsit, in the Summer of 1807, agreed to by NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER of Russia, almost divided the European Continent between them.

NAPOLEON should have rested here. He was now approaching the age of forty, a period of life in which, after a toilsome and troubled, through glorious and fortunate career, he might hope to pause from military labors, and quietly reign over the millions who had placed him at their head. He knew them well, and though he held the reins with an iron gauntlet but thinly covered with a velvet glove, they were fully satisfied with the man of their choice.

In an evil hour, he abandoned the policy of duty and defence which had hitherto been so successful, and determined to annex Spain and Portugal to France by placing them under the nominal rule of his brother JOSEPH. The English, led by WELLESLEY, came to the rescue, and after six years' contest, drove NAPOLEON's armies out of Spain and won a battle on French soil. While the Spanish campaign was disastrously proceeding, Austria again took up arms—was again defeated, and in her submission gave a daughter of the house of HAPSBURG to NAPOLEON, as wife. He had, absurdly and ungratefully, compelled JOSEPHINE to consent to a divorce. The alliance with Russia broke up soon after, and in 1812, NAPOLEON's disastrous invasion of the dominions of the Czar weakened France so much that thenceforward his course was downward. His reverses in Spain helped also to give courage to his opponents, and the campaign of 1813-14 ended in his enforced abdication and the return of the Bourbons. If one historical fact be more clear than another, it is that, up to 1808, while NAPOLEON's wars were only defensive, he invariably succeeded, (on land, at least,) but that, from the time when they became aggressive, his ruin loomed in the future.

The return from Elba, in 1815, was justifiable on many grounds—three of which are sufficient to state here, viz.: That the Bourbons did not pay him the small annual allowance guaranteed to him by treaty; that, in defiance of the compact made with him when he resigned the diadem, it was intended forcibly to remove him to St. Helena; and that the misgovernment of the Bourbons had made them so unpopular in France, that the return of NAPOLEON was the only thing which prevented a revolution at the time. Waterloo, and its disasters, are too well known to be more than glanced at.

Of NAPOLEON—the greatest man of his time, perhaps—in the variety, extent, combination and application of his mental powers—the greatest *ruler* the world has ever seen—Mr. ABBOTT gives a most interesting account in these volumes, and proves that he did not usurp the sovereignty of France;—that he did not govern for the promotion of his own personal or selfish aggrandizement.

On the third question—"Were the wars in which he was incessantly engaged provoked by his arrogance?" we have already given our opinion here. Had NAPOLEON not meddled, needlessly, in the affairs of Spain and Portugal, it is probable that he would have escaped the misfortunes and ruin of the succeeding seven years.

England, all through, was his determined foe, at cost of over six hundred millions sterling, which hangs like a millstone round her neck and threatens her with strangulation. Were it to be done over again, and *now,* England would have allowed the French to choose their own ruler, and NAPOLEON, replaced on the throne of France in 1815, without one drop of blood being spilled, would have been allowed, as we believe he greatly desired, to rule in peace and quietness, realizing for France the great truth that

"Peace hath her victories as well as war."

We need not say that *Abbott's Life of Napoleon will* be a popular book. *It is so* already. Those who perused it, fragmentally, in *Harper's Magazine,* will be glad of the opportunity of possessing it in its present handsome, permanent, and inexpensive form. Mr. ABBOTT expresses "his obligations to Mr. C. E. DOEPLER for the beautiful series of illustrations which accompany the work, and also to Mr. JACOB WELLS for the maps which he has so accurately constructed." There also are two portraits, finely engraved on steel, one after SCHOPIN, representing NAPOLEON in his youth; the other, from PAUL DELAROCHE's well known painting, showing him as Emperor.

To Professor BROCKLESBY, of Trinity College, Hartford, who has already written well upon Meteorology and Views of the Microscopic World, we are indebted for the *Elements of Astronomy,* for schools and families, published by FARMER & BRACE, New-York. The volume is liberally and intelligibly illustrated. It brings Astronomical knowledge down to the present date. It is full, without being diffuse, and terse without obscurity. Every scientific term is explained. The rules for determining the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies are wholly amplified. The explanations of astronomical phenomena are here based on the *real,* instead of the *apparent* motions of the celestial bodies. For the assistance of teachers, questions for examination are appended. In all respects, therefore, the work may be recommended as a very complete and practical elementary treatise.

A. S. BARNES & Co., (N. Y.,) have published *St. Petersburg: Its People, their Character and Institutions,* by EDWARD JERRMANN. Translated from the original German by FREDERICK HARDMAN. It is one of the most readable books on Russia yet published. The author was manager of a German theatrical company during three years in St. Petersburg, and made good use of his eyes, ears and pen while he was there. On the whole, his view of the Russian capital is favorable, and he—he speaks warmly in favor of the late Czar—considers Russia as gradually getting much improved in all its relations, social, intellectual, moral, political and governmental. The author's theatrical notes are lively and amusing—not the least interesting is a little sketch of poor HENRIETTA SONTAG.

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review, No. XIII. (M. W. DODD, New-York,) among several articles of a religious character, contains two which will be of interest to the general reader. The first discusses the pretensions of COLERIDGE as a Poet, is written with much critical acumen, and enthusiastically in favor of his claim to the bays. The other paper discusses the question: "Is effective writing necessarily volcanic?" The character and writings of the late Prof. HENRY REED and HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, are discussed in a liberal spirit, as are also the literary merits of Mr. CURTIS and Mr. B. B. EDWARDS. The reviewer asserts that "the American writers are in advance of the prose writers in style."

The Maritime Flags of all Nations, published by F. BRADY, contains a generally correct set of National Maritime Flags, and rather rudely colored. It is the most complete collection of the sort ever published at a low price. The geographical and statistical details make a valuable addition. How is it that while the pilot signals of Russia, France, England, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, Denmark and Naples are given, (some of them even repeated,) those of the United States are not indicated?

Cotton is King, is the name of a volume small in size, but filled with information, modestly announced as only "By an American," which has just been published by MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & Co., of Cincinnati. It treats of the history, culture and uses of Cotton, its relation to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, to the free colored people, and to those who hold that Slavery is itself sinful. The statistical details are carefully collected, and supply a vast amount of information upon one of the best staple productions of this vast country.

Mr. JOHN WILEY, (of New-York,) has republished *Principles of Agricultural Chemistry, with Special Reference to the late Researches made in England,* by JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. This *brochure,* which is in reply to recent animadversions on LIEBIG's *Mineral Theory,* was published at Munich, in March, and has been translated by Professor GREGORY, of Edinburg. It clearly enunciates LIEBIG's summary of the actual relation between Chemistry and Agriculture.

The Temporal Power of the Pope, (published by CARLTON & PHILLIPS, New-York,) consists of a speech delivered by Mr. CHANDLER, in Congress, last January, with nine letters thereon, by JOHN McCLINTOCK, D.D. We, who are only literary and political, leave this little book, and all of its class, to readers who are polemical and controversial.

We notice the *Life, Eulogy and Great Orations of Daniel Webster* only to say that the sale has run into its twenty-sixth thousand, and the Memoir, by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, contains the leading facts of a great man's life, gracefully related. Not only the reply *to,* but the speech of HAYNE is included in this volume. Published by C. McKEE, New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A stated meeting of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. There was a larger attendance than usual. Judge BURGESS occupied the Chair.

LORD KAIMES AND AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary read an interesting biographical sketch of Lord KAIMES, and more especially as connected with his strenuous efforts to promote agriculture. During his long career as a lawyer, philosopher and man of letters, he was described as being indefatigable in his labors to advance the agricultural interests in Scotland. He was first to suggest a Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He effected a survey of the state of agriculture through that realm. He succeeded in recovering many morasses, and planted on them wheat and potatoes. He also gave special attention to the making of good roads.

PARAGUAY TEA.

The Secretary read a paper upon this article, which is in general domestic use in South America. It is mentioned as a highly ornamental tree, thriving wherever the *Magnolia Grandiflora* flourishes. Its effects are aperient, soporific and diuretic. About an ounce of leaves is the quantity usually required by one person. It is recommended as much cheaper and altogether a healthier beverage than the China herb.

MARKET PRICES OF 1796.

A statement was submitted, giving the range of market prices for the year 1796. The prices given show that at the time referred to beef sold at 11 cents per lb., veal 16 cents, pork 14 cents, cheese 14 cents, bacon 16 cents, butter 25 cents, and potatoes $2 50 for 200 lbs.

NEW KIND OF HORSE SHOE.

Mr. SEWELL SHORT, of New-London, Conn., exhibited a horse shoe of novel construction. The main merit claimed for it was that it could be used without the ordinary nails,—the mode of fastening it was by means of a thin iron cap fitted as an external covering to the foot to which the body of the shoe is appended, the whole being kept on the hoof by a small nail rod, attaching the sides at their ends. It was alleged to be cheaper and more durable than the common shoe. The case would answer for many shoes, and each farmer could shoe his own horses.

Several objections to its practicability were raised—that it would infringe upon the hoof, cause contraction of the same, and prevent the proper exudation.

Mr. SHORT insisted that these objections would be found obviated upon trial.

The Chairman suggested that the proof of the pudding was in the eating.

THE MEASURE WORM.

Dr. GARDNER read the following letter relative to the molestations of the measure worm, from Dr. HARRIS, of Harvard University:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19, 1855.

Dr. AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, No. 141 East Thirteenth-street, New-York:

Dear Sir: The "measure-worms" referred to in your letter are probably identical with the insects here called "canker worms." They were prevalent in the vicinity of New-York sixty years ago, as appears by the remarks made upon them by Dr. MITCHELL, and published in the *New-York Magazine* for April, 1795, with a plate containing figures of the male and female insects. Wherever these insects have been once established, they are sure to return again at irregular intervals of time. You may satisfy yourself whether the measure-worms are the same as our canker-worms by comparing them with the description of the latter contained in my *Treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation,* which you will find in the Astor Library and at Mr. C. M. SAXTON's Agricultural Bookstore. That you failed to discover the adult insects when they issued from the ground in the Autumn and Spring, and were ascending the trees, may have been owing to your not looking for them carefully at the right time.

Tarring the trees in October and the beginning of November, and again in March, if faithfully done, and repeated as often as necessary, will be found a good remedy. Circular troughs surrounding the trunks of trees and secured as described in my Treatise, and kept filled with cheap oil, have proved to be effectual in preventing the ascent of the insects when crawling up the trees.

During high winds many of the canker-worms are shaken down, and will immediately crawl towards the trees and ascend the trunks. If during the time when they are eating the leaves the trees are occasionally tarred, or if the troughs are kept filled with oil or with diluted gas tar, many of the worms will be caught and thereby destroyed. This has been the case here within the past ten days, during which thousands of the worms have been seen caught in the tar and unable to extricate themselves. By jarring and shaking the trees many of the worms will be dislodged, and if they hang suspended their threads can be broken with a long stick, and then they will fall and lose their claw to the limbs, and will have to get up again by the trunks, in which case the tar and oil will effectually arrest their progress.

These insects have done a great amount of damage in the vicinity of Boston during the present month; and though their numbers have lessened very much within the past three days, many still remain on the trees. The time of their entire departure is, however, at hand. Birds and toads have been feasting upon them, and have done their share in lessening their numbers. The ichneumon flies, peculiar to these vermin, are very abundant this year, and will render important service in preventing their increase.

Yours truly, THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS.

Dr. GARDNER then proceeded to review this letter; He said that these worms differ from the "canker worm," in the fact—according to his observation—that they do not descend into the ground to change into the chrysalis, but undergo this change in a rude cocoon which they form on the end of the branch; that they then come forth—both sexes winged—and unite in the branches and lay their eggs. That there is evidently, therefore, only a waste of time and money in tarring trees for this species of worm—except to catch the few dislodged by the wind. He requested information for some effectual substitute. He recommended a light kept burning, into which these millers would fly and be consumed.

Dr. WATSON, of Staten Island, states that a cordon of hop leaves around a tree will act as a perfect safeguard against the ordinary canker worm—not one of which would pass over it.

INDIAN MEAL AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

A letter was read from an Illinois farmer, stating his interest in the reports of the Farmers' Club, as given in the WEEKLY TIMES, and asking when Indian Meal was first introduced into England, and whether the West India Corn and American Corn were identical.

Judge MEIGS stated that the first introduction attempted in large quantities was at the time of the famine prevalent in Ireland, a few years since, but the people, he said, had an unconquerable aversion to its use, from a general prejudice of its unhealthiness. It was suggested that this might be owing to the fact of the grain, from being imported in bulk, became musty and sour.

Dr. GARDNER said that, be that as it might be, he had had experience in New-York Hospitals sufficient to convince him of an unconquerable aversion to its consumption on the part of the Irish population. He could not induce them to partake of it even when prepared as gruel.

Mr. GOODSELL thought the difficulty was in its not being properly cooked, and related the fact of a London eating-house man doing for a while an excellent business in the popularity of a dish that he called Tuscaloosa rice, which was nothing but a preparation of corn meal.

Prof. MAPES believed the same experiment would do well here. Indian meal was disrelished and thought unhealthy, and the reason was because it was not cooked long enough. Instead of half an hour, it should be cooked two hours.

HYGROMETIC REGULATOR.

Dr. ROSS exhibited the working of a recent invention intended to purify the air of dwelling-houses or any apartments necessarily confined. It was quite an ingenious contrivance, consisting of a simple, easy and abundant produce of steam with proper valves and an indicator showing the quantity needed. It met with very general approval.

COUNTRY FARMERS AND MARKET STANDS.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of inquiry as to the disposition of market stands and the ordinances relating to them, reported progress, but not having completed their investigation, the President stated that the provisions of the law were plain enough, and that it admitted the undoubted right of any farmer wishing and willing to pay for a stand to have one.

Prof. MAPES said he knew that, but he would like to see an outsider get a stand. The fact was, the whole matter was in the hands of speculators. He had been trying seven years to get a place. He hoped the Committee would thoroughly investigate the subject.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that they would present a full report at the next meeting.

ASSYRIAN WHEAT.

A specimen of Assyrian Wheat, presented the Society by J. P. DECATUR, U. S. Navy, was shown, and in the plumpness of the kernel and general characteristics as compared with ordinary wheat elicited much commendation.

The usual time of meeting of the Club having been occupied in the variety of miscellaneous subjects introduced—discussion of the questions, "pruning pear trees," "market gardening," "milk, butter and cheese," intended as the more special orders of the day, was postponed till the next meeting.

The Club adjourned one week.

Board of Ten Governors.

At 4 o'clock on Monday the Board met at the Rotunda in the Park. There were present Governors TOWNSEND (in the Chair,) TAYLOR, DRAPER, DUKE, DEGROOT, WEST and HENRY.

THE EMEUTE OF THE CYPRIANS.

An official report was presented in reference to the late disturbance among the prostitutes sent to Blackwell's Island.

To the President of Ten Governors:

SIR—Sunday evening, just prior to coming to the supper table, two of our women got into a quarrel, and before they could be separated, others took part in it also. I had promised myself that the very first time a fight occurred I would apply the remedy in the most effectual manner. I have done so in this case, and have suspended all contract labor one week. They are put on a short allowance of bread and water and the leaders in the fight are going through the punishment of showering. I showered several yesterday, and shall shower as many more to-day, and so continue until we reach all who deserve such harsh punishment. I trust I shall, before I get through them, show them the difference between kind treatment, which they do not know how to appreciate, and harsh treatment, which a majority of them justly deserve.

HERMAN ELDRIDGE, Warden.

A denial was made of a statement made in a morning paper, in reference to the origin of the fight. It was stated that the quality of the provisions had nothing to do with it; that on the contrary the rations were ample and of first rate quality. Mr. ELDRIDGE admitted that once, and once only during the past year, had the bread been bad, but the evil was immediately corrected.

We are informed upon good authority that whatever might be the origin of the fight, the scene was very fearful. Not fewer than four or five hundred women were engaged in the *melée,* and the cursing, screaming and yelling formed a chorus most diabolically unfeminine.

Dr. RAMSAY forwarded a communication asking for an appropriation of $25 to celebrate becomingly the day of Independence. Fifty dollars were voted.

A letter was received from Mr. F. D. JONES, Chairman of the State Corresponding Committee of Superintendents of the Poor, requesting the Governors to meet in Convention on the 14th of August next at Utica, for the purpose of examining and comparing the different systems authorized by law for the maintenance and support of the poor in this State. The Superintendents are likewise requested to prepare a report of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in their respective counties for the year preceding their last general settlement, likewise the number of lunatics chargeable.

After some debate the Governors agreed to attend the proposed convention.

AN ORATOR FOR THE FOURTH.

Master HAGGARTY and two other boys came before the Governors and requested that one of their body would address them on the 4th of July. The scene was very amusing, and in the opinion of the reporters, the boy had the best of it, as far as oratorical talent formed the mode of comparison, spite of a few ungrammatical slips. Governor WEST is the deputed Orator elect for the august occasion.

THE RETURNS.

The usual returns show that on the 23d instant, there were 5,711 inmates at the various establishments, being a decrease of 40 upon the last quotation. Of these the number remaining June 16, is 5,751; admitted 1,354. Total 7,105. Died 23; discharged 1,271; sent to Penitentiary 100. Total 1,394. Total remaining June 23, 5,711.

The New-York City Guard.

This military corps, which left this City last Monday for Montreal, has returned from its expected pleasant excursion. After leaving Montreal, the party visited Portland, Maine, and Boston. They were received with demonstrations of the warmest enthusiasm at each of these places, and entertained with a profusion of good things, both in the way of edibles and complimentary speeches. The City Guard arrived home yesterday by the *Plymouth Rock* steamer, and was met by the "Old Guard," or exempt members of the corps in plain citizen's dress, commanded by Capt. E. W. BURR, who some years ago commanded that body. They numbered about 70 muskets, and were accompanied by a band, also in undress. The united forces took breakfast together at the Irving House. After full justice had been done to the substantial repast—

Capt. E. W. BURR rose, and after a few suitable remarks, called upon his old companions in arms—"Up, every man of you,"—a loud volley of cheers introducing Capt. FERRIS, commandant of the City Guard, who, addressing himself to the Old Guard, said:

"We have been on a long tour of pleasure, and have trod on foreign ground. We have carried the honor of our military organization to another country, and it has been appreciated. There had existed in his mind a great want of confidence as to how they might be received, but he was happy to say his fears had been groundless. To him it seemed as though they had a hard road to travel, and that public opinion would have been found to be against them. But it had not been so, for wherever the people had got a sight at them, from the house tops and balconies, there was but the expression of one enthusiastic welcome. Montreal had done them much honor—every man upholding the honest pride of the citizen soldiery of our City. They had returned through Maine, and by the head-quarters of NEAL DOW, and he was bound to say they had been feasted there with as fine a table and as many luxurious things as could be found even in New-York. He would not wish the Portland Light Infantry to be forgotten. At Boston it was utterly impossible for tongue to tell the ovation they had received in that city. [Loud cheers.] A flag was exhibited, and the speaker continued: This trophy is presented to the New-York City Guard by the New-England Guard, in commemoration of the events of 1844. They arrived at Stonington where banquets were showered upon them, the smiles of the ladies overcoming every heart—indeed, it was expected that many of that gallant corps would find their way back again. [Laughter and cheers.] Of all the attentions that had been paid them, none was more cheering than the welcome which awaited them on their return. He begged to propose the health of Mr. JACKSON of the Old Guard.

Mr. JACKSON observed, it was twenty years to-day since he shouldered a musket, and that he was the first on the ground amongst them all this morning.

After a few other observations of a like animated character, the two companies proceeded together, (preceded by their respective bands,) to the Armory, to be disbanded until some other equally interesting warfare calls their prowess into active requisition.

The bill of fare at the Irving, in "cold, boiled, fried," (to say nothing of accessories,) was of a very formidable description; but the various approaches (especially to the trenches) were sustained after a fashion that does equal honor to the gallantry both of the attack and the provisions for the defence.

Our Poor at the West.

We have received a letter from "One of the unemployed poor of New-York," who went West in the Spring. He and his family speak well of their treatment; they have got work enough and good wages to express great gratitude to the Society, of which Mr. PETER COOPER is President, for its services in providing them a chance to show that they are self-supporting and worthy members of society.

Legislative Committee on Building Associations.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate into the condition of the various Building Associations of New-York, met yesterday afternoon at No. 20 Chambers-street—present, Messrs. STUYVESANT and JAMESON.

The examination into the management of the Knickerbocker Building Association was resumed.

The first witness called was JAMES KEARNEY, who, being sworn, deposed that he was President of the Association, having been elected to that position at the annual meeting last February; the last annual report of the Association he signed as Vice-President and as one of the Finance Committee; the report is a correct statement of the affairs of the Association; the forfeited shares go out of existence; the shares withdrawn are by permission of the trustees, and there is no uniform rate; up to the 1st of February there had been refunded on shares withdrawn, $15,446 34; our rule for withdrawal would be to allow four per cent. to a member of two years' standing, clear of the books, and five per cent. to one of three years' standing; but in cases of losses, withdrawals have been allowed when the member was willing to allow fifty cents on a dollar; he could not tell the business or condition of the stockholders, as he knew but few of them; it was ascertained over a year since that there were losses; the Association, he thought, would close up within seven years from its commencement; though giving, in canceling shares, fifty cents on a dollar, they had sometimes taken receipts for the whole amount; in one case the shares were canceled to avoid litigation and save expense; he could not tell what was the amount at present out on loan, but since the commencement of the present fiscal year some loans had been made and mortgages canceled. In canceling mortgages, dues and interest were required for five years, in advance, from the 1st of last March. The deposit in the Knickerbocker Bank of $1,332 29 was actually made. None of this had been lost to the Association.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN sworn—Deposed that a short time after the Association organized he subsubscribed one share for himself and one for his wife; they paid the regular dues till March, 1854, when he made application for a return of dues; action on this application was deferred, upon one excuse and another; at one time he was told Judge BEEBE was in Albany, and that a check could not be signed; he was never told that he must pay dues after application for a withdrawal. He entered a charge against the Association, because he thought he had been defrauded; he was willing to take anything the Trustees would allow him; the present Secretary had his books; the Secretary ordered him out of his office once, because he said he doubted his word.

ROBT. GIBBONS, the last witness called, testified, at considerable length, of his transactions with the Association. He confessed that he was formerly Trustee, but charges that he was compelled to a settlement two months since, by which he lost $225 on a note he gave, but which was not credited to him on the books, and also $238, which he had paid as dues to the Association, and which he yielded rather than be involved in litigation.

Representatives of sundry other Building Associations were present, and expressed eagerness to be examined as to the management of the Associations to which they respectively belong. It was, however, announced by the Committee that the examination of one Association would only be proceeded with at a time, and furthermore that they would be subpœnaed as wanted. This latter intimation was received with evident delight by the scores anxious to give in their item of wrongful doing, many being fearful that they would not have a chance.

Legislative Committee on the Criminal Courts.

The joint Committee of the State Legislature, comprising Messrs. CROSBY and HOPKINS of the Senate, and Messrs. STUYVESANT, BAKER & O'KEEFE, of the House, appointed at the last session, with power to send for persons and papers to ascertain the mode of procedure in the Criminal Courts of New-York, as also in the office of the Chief of Police, the Station House, Penitentiary, Almshouse and City Prison, held a meeting yesterday morning at the Astor House, for the purpose of organization. Messrs. BAKER and O'KEEFE being absent, the Committee did not organize. They give notice to meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the Court of Sessions.

A Desperate Son.

ALEXANDER HYANS, a young man about nineteen years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer DUNN, of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with attempting to kill his mother and another woman, by stabbing. HYANS resided at No. 189 East Eleventh-street, with his mother, upon whom he committed a violent assault on Sunday afternoon. The same afternoon he got into an angry altercation with a Mr. DIGNER, who lived in the same house. DIGNER's wife interfered to save her husband, when young HYANS at once plunged a knife in her breast, and then fled. He was captured in Pearl-street, near Elm.

Accident.

A seaman named WILLIAM McCARTY, employed on the *Golden Age* steamboat, lying at pier No. 9 East River, fell from the mast-head and fractured both his legs.

JAMES DELANY, a butcher, while passing up Tenth-avenue near Eighteenth-street, was thrown from his cart and seriously injured.

Street Robbery.

A cattle drover named JOSEPH KENNEY, residing at No. 19 Baxter-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing DAVID WADDLE, of No. 259 William-street, of $75.

Keep your own Money.

CORNELIUS SWEENEY, of No. 329 Front-street, gave $17 to JOHN BORNER for safe keeping. BORNER alleges he has lost it, and was arrested yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. He was committed for examination by Justice BOGART.

☞ The complaint of rape preferred against Captain MANKINS was dismissed yesterday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61 to 68.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I*—136. *Part II*—1847, 1501, 1216, 1425½, 1319, 1521, 103, 135, 95, 238, 257 to 261.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Same as before.

Arrest of the British Vice Consul.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. STANLEY, the Vice Consul of her Britannic Majesty, was yesterday morning arrested by order of Hon. JOHN McKEON, United States District Attorney, &c., &c., for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Mr. STANLEY gave the requisite sureties to answer the charge, and was liberated.

Charles Edwards, Esq., standing Counsel to the British Consulate, became surety for Mr. Stanley, and was, after a strenuous opposition from Hon. John McKeon, United States District Attorney, &c., &c., accepted by Mr. Commissioner Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

SUIT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reese vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—This case was tried before Judge ROOSEVELT, without a Jury.

The Insurance Company is located in Newark, N. J. On the 15th of July, 1846, Mr. John C. Reese effected, at a branch office of the defendants, in Columbus, Ga., an insurance of $2,000, for his own benefit, on the life of Ira D. Bugbee, of Apalachicola, Fla., who was a debtor of the plaintiff. On this insurance Mr. Reese paid an annual premium of $37 40. Mr. Bugbee died on the 13th of April, 1847. The printed pamphlet of the Company stated that all premiums must be paid within thirty days after notice of loss; and it is contended by Mr. Reese that, under this rule, the insured was entitled to thirty days' credit. He offered the premium on the 14th of April, the day after the death of Mr. Bugbee. The defendants, however, refused to receive the money, or to pay the $2,000 premium. They contend that they are not liable, because, by the terms of the policy the annual premium was to be paid by the 13th of April, and this premium was not tendered until the 14th.

The argument was finished yesterday, but the decision was reserved.

For plaintiff, Buckman and Smales, and J. W. Edmonds. For defendants, Bradley, Mills and Woodhull.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 26.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Ansonia and Wells Rubber Company vs. Herbert.—Motion denied with $10 costs of motion.

Horn vs. Dinges et al.—Injunction dissolved with $10 costs of motion.

Kell vs. Lynes.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs of this motion to defendant.

Howell et al. vs. Denniston et al.—Motion denied with $5 costs of motion.

The People, ex rel. Catlin, vs. Wyckoff.—Motion denied.

Flynn et al. vs. Foster.—Same vs. Foster impleaded with others.—Guardian appointed upon giving bonds, &c., for $50.

Perry vs. Perry.—Motion granted. See order as altered.

Dougelman vs. Engelbrecht.—Motion denied without costs.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Halsted et al. vs. Lowery et al.—Settled, &c.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Webster vs. Story.—All the evidence in this case has been taken. The argument will be heard on the 12th of July. The facts in the case were fully reported in the TIMES of June 22.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In re Clark and Matthews.—On the 11th inst. William Clark and Edward Matthews were arrested for burglary. Some clothing, &c., were stolen from the Collamore House on the night of the 10th inst., and these men were arrested as being the thieves. The affidavit on which they were committed, however, was not as full as it might be, and so a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the parties brought before Judge MORRIS, who decided that the affidavit was insufficient. They were, therefore, both liberated.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Vanderbilt vs. Mathis.—The plaintiff complains that on the 7th of November, 1853, the defendant called on Richard H. Stilwell, Esq., United States Commissioner, and maliciously, and without any just cause, charged that a certain oath of the plaintiff, in reference to the ownership of a certain ship called the [illegible], was false; and that Mr. Vanderbilt committed wilful perjury in making such oath. Upon these charges Mr. Stilwell granted a warrant [illegible] the plaintiff.

On the 1st day of December, 1854, the defendant had Mr. Vanderbilt arrested. He was imprisoned, and it was some three hours before he could obtain bail. On the examination before Commissioner Nelson, Mr. Vanderbilt was discharged, fully acquitted.

The plaintiff now sues for $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

The defendant denies that he caused the plaintiff to be arrested without reasonable and probable cause.

The case has been on some days. Yesterday the case went to the Jury, who were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

Shepard and Parsons for plaintiff; Williams and Seward for defendant.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

EZEKIEL BALDWIN, keeper of the Franklin House, Brooklyn, was arraigned before the City Court yesterday, to plead to an indictment for selling liquor in violation of the law. By advice of counsel, (who deny that the Court is legally constituted,) he refused to plead, and the Court entered a plea of not guilty, and ordered him to be ready for trial this (Wednesday) morning.

The Brooklyn City Court Grand Jury came in yesterday and presented eighteen indictments,—nine for selling liquor, and the balance for other offences. This makes forty-nine indictments found against liquor sellers by this Grand Jury. Having finished all the business before them, they were discharged.

The Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association, it is said, now numbers 500 members. They hold frequent meetings, and are making strenuous efforts to increase their numbers, as the initiation fee of $10 each has been used already, we understand, and an additional tax on each member has already, or is about to be imposed, to continue the fight against the law.

At a meeting held Monday evening, all members were required to pledge themselves to continue to sell after the 4th of July as heretofore, under pain of being expelled, and denied any intention of resisting the enforcement of the law by any illegal movement.

☞ The Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at Flushing on the 20th September. Hon. JOHN A. KING has been reelected President.

☞ The Trustees of Jamaica have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day.

Brooklyn Industrial Schools.

A new Industrial School, incorporated under the general law with power to hold real and personal estate, was opened in Nelson-street, South Brooklyn, on Monday. The Society has here leased two lots with the buildings thereon for two years, with the privilege of buying the same within six months at $2,500, or within five years at $3,000. On Sundays the buildings will be occupied by the City Mission Sabbath School, in charge of Rev. Mr. BACKUS.

These Schools are established under the joint action of the various Churches in Brooklyn. The first one opened—near the City Park—has now in charge over one hundred children.

A Bigamist Caught.

From the New Albany Tribune.

A "gay Lothario," rejoicing in the name of NATHAN BROWN, in our neighboring village of Galena, was arrested by the officers of the law a few days since, and is confined in our county jail, for loving, "not too fondly but too well." The circumstances of the case are about these: BROWN formerly lived in Hamilton, O., where he had a wife; whether that was the *only* wife he possessed at that time is doubted by many. From Hamilton he removed to Galena in this county, where he married another wife.

In Galena he was considered a very exemplary citizen. He was a prominent member of a church, and was highly respected. Some time since he left Galena and his second wife and proceeded to Evansville, where he was fast ingratiating himself into the good graces of another lady, and promised soon to have a third bride. In the meantime his rascality was discovered, and he received at Evansville a letter from his first wife in Hamilton, stating that she had come into possession of a considerable amount of means, and was ready to go with him to any place.

The ruse succeeded, and BROWN proceeded to Cincinnati. He sent word to his wife to come there, which she did, accompanied by the Sheriff. He met her at the depot, and after an affectionate greeting, she remarked: "Mr. BROWN, permit me to introduce you to Mr. Sheriff." BROWN "came down." He quietly submitted, and was forthwith brought to this place. He was taken before Esq. JOCELYN, where he pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and was committed to jail to await his trial. He will undoubtedly be furnished with lodgings at Sam. Patterson's boarding house in Jeffersonville.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A San Francisco paper says: We learn that several parties are contemplating leaving by the *John L. Stephens* for Acapulco, with the view of penetrating to the interior, where the gold mines are said to have been recently discovered. There is a strong probability that the recent reports in relation to these mines are reliable. Placers, similar to those in California, are said to exist. The statements are pretty well authenticated; but adventurers should wait the arrival of more reliable news before entering into the matter to any great extent. The Amazon, Cocos Island and Kern River affairs have done much to mislead gold hunters, without any more deceptions of the kind being practiced. That gold exists throughout the Cordillera of Mexico there can be no doubt; but there is every reason for suspecting the desire of the revolutionists to obtain American aid by exaggerating the accounts. Not a tithe of the immense mineral wealth of Mexico can ever be developed under the present system of government in that distracted country, and it is only until American enterprise is introduced, that the gold mines of Acapulco can be made to pay for working.

The San Antonio *Texan* says that it is a well known fact, that the Indians on our Texas frontier are frequently seen having in their possession gold; this is sometimes in small lumps, as taken from the mines, and sometimes they have it hammered in the shape of ornaments, but without alloy. When they are asked where they obtained it, their answer is very indefinite. Many of them say if they tell this secret they will die immediately, and they have other superstitious ideas in regard to the danger of disclosing this secret. There is but little doubt but there are mines of gold, and various other valuable metals within the territory of Texas.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 22d inst. says that the packet steamer *Northerner,* which left that city the evening previous for the Ohio River, met with a very serious accident some fifteen miles below St. Louis. In making a landing she struck upon a rock, which caused her hull to leak very badly, and the water gaining upon her pumps, she was headed over to the Illinois shore and run upon a bar. When the steamer *Highflyer* passed up, the *Northerner* was apparently down to the guards, although her fires were still kept up, and her passengers were remaining upon her.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that a man named VEDDER recovered a verdict of $700 against EDWARD L. FELLOWS, of that city, last week. VEDDER was passenger on the cars, and refused to give up his ticket until he reached his destination, and defendant as conductor put him off.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

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The Liquor Law.

The City press is unanimous in the opinion that, under Mayor WOOD's instructions to the Police, the Prohibitory Law will be an absolute nullity so far as this City is concerned. The sole duty of Policemen, as defined in this code of instructions, is to be careful *not* to aid in accomplishing the obvious intent of the law and its framers. No human being doubts that the object of the Legislature in making the law, was to prohibit and prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks;—the exceptions provided were designed solely to save the law from conflict with Federal legislation. The Mayor's instructions relate exclusively to the exceptions. The Police are directed to exercise the utmost care and vigilance,—not in enforcing the prohibitory clauses of the law, but in guarding the exceptions against infringement. And they are warned that for any error in *this* respect,—for any failure, not in arresting violators of the law, but in protecting those who may be screened by its provisions,—they will incur a rigid personal responsibility. And the specific meaning of this warning is given by the Mayor's confidential organ and counsel, the *Journal of Commerce*, in the following paragraph:

"The Mayor is entitled to the thanks of the community for taking from the Police the power to put such citizens under contribution in order to save themselves and their property from injury. The Police will doubtless be guided by the orders of the Magistrate, and it is to be hoped that disobedience of the Chief will, in every case, be visited with removal by the Commissioners who have cognizance of offences committed by them. There must be uniformity in the whole Police establishment in enforcing this Act,—an end which can only be secured by rules proceeding from its head, to which complete obedience shall be exacted."

Every Policeman, therefore, is given distinctly to understand that, if he makes a mistake in endeavoring to enforce the law,—if on arresting a person for its violation it turns out that the accused was selling *imported* liquor,—he will be at once dismissed from the Police Department.

In all this the Mayor may be right,—that is to say, the law may have been so bunglingly drawn as to sustain him in this construction of its intent. It strikes us, however, that it is something novel to see an Executive officer expending so much ingenuity, in devising ways and means to defeat the main purpose and evident object of a State law. Of course the great body of those who were to be affected by it will sustain the Mayor's action, and endorse the enthusiastic admiration expressed by Mr. OLIVER at the Temperance gathering on Monday night, for our upright and straightforward Municipal Executive. But none know better than they do, that his official course is based upon legal technicalities, and that it is in direct and palpable violation of the plain *intent* of the law itself.

What Caused General Scott's Defeat?

The *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday contained a timely and well considered leader on the claims of General SCOTT to the gratitude of his countrymen, and the shabby conduct of the administration in refusing to pay him the dues which the bill creating him a Lieutenant-General plainly awarded him. The sentiments of the *Courier and Enquirer* will meet a hearty response from the people, we have no doubt; and if the administration—or rather the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General and the President—should continue to withhold the pay from the veteran to which he is entitled, the next Congress will take the matter in hand.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, in alluding to General SCOTT's defeat in the last Presidential campaign, says:

"Proud as his fellow citizens justly were of his gallantry as a soldier and his skill as a captain, they hesitated to subject his administrative capacities to so severe a test as his election to the Chief Magistracy in the then peculiar position of the country, and under the influences by which he was surrounded. They remembered that when a grateful sovereign had raised the Iron Duke to the head of the civil Government of England, his administration had fallen little short of a signal failure, and seriously damaged the prestige of his name. It was unfortunate alike for him and for the country, that his candidacy was more immediately conducted and supported by men whose peculiar views were regarded with alarm by all conservative minds. A dark cloud was resting over the prosperity of the Union, and all men felt that the most momentous issues depended on the result of the contest. Personal preferences gave way to the solemn exigencies of the hour. Never since the inauguration of our Government has a vote been given so strictly upon the dogma of 'principles without regard to men;' never did a popular vote result in the election of men so entirely without regard to principle."

As to the Iron Duke, we are under no necessity to defend his administration. He was called to the head of affairs, not by a "grateful monarch," but by the exigencies of political parties. He was the only man at the time who could command a majority in Parliament, and therefore was selected for the post of Premier. The idea that his administrative failure or success had the slightest influence in our last Presidential election, or induced a single vote to be given against the gallant SCOTT, is absurd enough. General SCOTT was defeated by an ungrateful country, and a combination of unprincipled mercenaries, disunionist office-seekers, disappointed hack politicians, and fanatical Native Americans. The Order of United Americans had it in their power to elect General SCOTT, and to give him the vote of Pennsylvania and New-York, but they preferred to gratify their fanatical instincts rather than prove themselves patriots, and they joined hands with Irish Roman Catholics and Germans to defeat the man who had fought so bravely for the country and had done so much to add new lustre to the American name. They succeeded in electing General PIERCE, and he has manifested his appreciation of their services and principles by removing from office every man who is even suspected of what is called Americanism. Who will say that they have not been served right? President PIERCE has remained true to two classes of the combined factions that placed him in power—the foreigners and the disunionists; but for the Union-savers and the "Americans," he has manifested from the beginning a very hearty contempt.

The people, after electing three men to the Presidency because they were Generals, defeated the fourth because he was the greatest General of them all. The eminent success of Old Hickory, as an Administrative officer, we imagine, would have had rather more influence with them than the supposed ill-success of the Iron Duke. But no such considerations had any influence upon the people, and Gen. SCOTT was sacrificed to the malign influence of disappointed hacks, whose schemes of personal aggrandizement were destroyed by the nomination of a candidate from whose success they had nothing to anticipate favorable to themselves.

A New State on the Danube.

The question is now put forward practically by the London *Times*, which has so long been agitated theoretically by political writers, whether a new confederacy cannot be formed on the Lower Danube. If seriously considered by the Allied Powers, the proposition would soon extend itself beyond the two petty provinces mentioned by the writer of the *Times*. Moldavia and Wallachia only contain some 3,280,000 inhabitants, peasants and nobles—all weakened and degraded by the joint administration of Russians and Turks, which, since 1829, has plundered the country. They would form no kind of barrier to the Russians, and it is doubtful if they could even exist of themselves as a separate State. But is there not some other basis for a confederacy on the frontier of Europe, which shall have for its office to keep back Russian aggression? We believe unhesitatingly that there is. We believe that a confederated State might be formed on those plains and amid the mountains near the Adriatic, which could stand as a guardian of free constitutional ideas against Austria on the one side and Russia on the other.

It must not be thought by the reader that the Danubian countries are barren, desolate districts, with races of men weak and effete, so that as with Southern Italy, an effort for improvement seems almost a useless thing. European Turkey is not Turkish, though well nigh ruined by that unenlightened race. On both sides of the Danube, especially on the right bank, are some of the richest plains of Europe. The traveler passes for days amid wide unfenced fields of Indian corn and wheat; herds of cattle pasture on the prairies; the mountains are stored with minerals the most useful, and clad with oak forests, which now only shelter the immense droves of hogs that feed under them. All this skirts a great navigable river, which could float products to every country. The peoples who inhabit this region have been plundered by Turks or fleeced by Cossacks. The two most exacting administrations in the world have wrung their rich revenues from them. Still there are signs of real vigor and vitality in them yet. The Slavonic race hold the best portion—a race which certainly of all other old races is the one most vital and capable to endure. On the north, near the borders of Hungary, one of these provinces—the sturdy mountain Servia—though containing scarce a million of people, has in effect won its liberties against the whole force of the Turkish empire. Montenegro too is free, after a heroic struggle. Beside these, are Bosnia and Albania on the north, and Bulgaria to the South. It is true that the oppression of the Turks, and a system of almost incessant exaction, have stripped and demoralized the Bulgarians. Four and a half millions of these people have submitted now for centuries to a race numbering scarce eighty thousand. But the Bulgarian revolution of 1850, a fearful outbreak of revenge, checked by wise concessions and skillful diplomacy, showed the spirit that still lives among the peasantry.

We have then, near the Danube and the Adriatic, at least six States, united by a common faith—that of the Greek Church—and mostly of the Slavonic race, numbering from nine to ten millions of men, who might naturally form a new Confederation, as the border-guard of Europe. They are, in the main, united not merely by community of race and religion, but by a common hatred of both their ancient oppressors, the Russians and the Turks. Better still, the common people have enjoyed that blessing which the Slavonic race appears to have introduced into Eastern Europe—a *communal system*, a system whereby the separate villages and counties are trained to manage their own affairs,—one which, under the Saxon institutions, has been made the basis of Republican liberty. These six States can furnish easily, if united, an army of 200,000 men; Servia, 30,000; Montenegro, 10,000; Bosnia, 40,000; Albania, 40,000, and Bulgaria at least 80,000.

Of such a Danubian Confederacy, Servia would of necessity be the head; perhaps Belgrade the capital. Small as is the Servian nation, it possesses, with the single exception of the Hungarian, more manhood and vigor than any people of Eastern Europe. The people are free mountaineers, who have maintained themselves independent, like the Swiss, against powerful neighboring tyrannies. Under a wise and fostering Government, these Principalities of the Danube would take on another aspect. Agriculture would revive; those rich grain-fields would pour forth their treasures to Western Europe; the mountains would be explored, and coal, copper and iron be brought down to meet the increasing demands of the plains. The channel of the Danube would be cleared, and the long contemplated canal, which shall save 250 miles of dangerous voyaging, at length be finished. Here, too, finally, might an outlet be found for the rich products of Hungary, and under an active commerce, unrestrained by antique restrictions, the wines and grain of that fertile country be carried to distant lands.

We are not of those who believe that the sum of national happiness is to be found in a system of manufactures. Such countries as those of the Danube could never compete with England in many products of the loom and mill. But they could supply the grain of Europe, and be moderately happy as an agricultural community. A natural exchange of products would develop healthily and easily their bountiful resources. These, however, are rather distant considerations to discuss as yet.

Before a Confederation could be formed on the Lower Danube, immense difficulties must be removed. It is an unnatural thing at any time to build up at once a State by mere force,—still more, the rise of a Danubian Confederacy is the fall of Turkey; and most happy to the world, but dangerous to tyrants, a Slavonic union near the borders of Hungary must weaken Austria.

This last is the great difficulty. Austria is the winner of all these bloody struggles. She holds the stakes. Her armies now comfortably possess the disputed territories, and the great point will be, how to get them out of them. One of her many dangers is the disaffection of her Slavonic races. With five or six million of Slavonic Austrians close upon this new Confederacy, what might she not have to dread! Still all these obstacles may be overcome. As for Turkey, the world relieved is ready to say, "Let her die! She has not done justice anywhere on the earth. Her rule has been bigotry and ignorance, and oppression. Let her perish, and if possible, be forgotten!" Yet, we are not ready to say, "Let Russia take her place!"

Even with the magnificent advantage of a protective system of internal manufactures in Russianized Turkey, we would not wish to see Russian despotism and autocracy and *espionage* governing the Bosphorus and the Mediterranean; Russian fleets controlling Northern Italy and threatening even the constitutional progress of Sardinia. Home manufactures of Russian silks and calicoes might be a very good thing, but hardly worth to the world in exchange, Russian ignorance and tyranny and superstition.

No; at least in place of European Turkey, the world would more gladly see an independent Confederation.

Austria's opposition too can be met. The Allies hold the train which can fire that most combustible material for an Empire. Once let them, in despair, touch the revolutionary elements of Hungary or Lombardy, and for poor Austria, *alles ist los!*—all is up! If they ever have the leader who will dare only seriously threaten this, they can lead that shrewd diplomacy as triumphantly as thus far it has led them. A master-hand could now erect a new barrier for Europe against Russia.

We wait to see if there be such among the Allied leaders.

Recruiting for the British Army.

Considerable sensation was created here some weeks ago, when it was discovered that recruiting dépôts had been opened in New-York and Philadelphia for the enlistment of soldiers to serve against Russia in the Crimea. The subject was warmly taken up by the press, and the attention of the authorities was called to it by the Government. The British officials in this country at once repudiated any connection with such an open violation of the neutrality laws, and declared that the enlistment was originated by private individuals as a mere speculation, in a pecuniary point of view. The recruiting offices were speedily suppressed, and the parties implicated put under arrest. However, it was discovered a short time since, that recruiting had been covertly carried on in Brooklyn among the German population, and some of the principals who had been detected were then held to bail. We now find that a revenue cutter arrived on Monday evening off Holmes' Hole, Boston, with the brig *Buffalo*, from New-York to Miramichi, in charge. It appears that the cutter fell in with the brig at sea, and a number of German passengers on board the *Buffalo* claimed the protection of the revenue officers, stating that they had been hired in New-York to work on a railway in Nova Scotia, but they suspected that they were destined for the Crimea, and wished to be rescued.

There is something very suspicious about these proceedings. Some few months ago orders were sent from England to the Governors of Canada and New-Brunswick to raise a foreign legion in America, and, accordingly, the Honorable JOSEPH HOWE, who is Superintendent of the Canadian Railway, came to the United States and hired a number of Irish and Germans, with the ostensible object of working on the railway; they were dispatched to Canada, and kept for some time outside of Montreal, until they could be shipped to St. Johns, where there was a recruiting dépôt, and there transferred to the Crimea; but the men having, in the meantime, discovered the object for which they had been engaged, refused to proceed to their destination, deserted and proceeded to Montreal, where they arrived without a cent, and the citizens finding them in this destitute condition raised a subscription for their immediate relief. It seems that recruiting is now carried on under false pretences, and innocent persons inveigled from their homes with the promise of lucrative employment, when they are, in reality, wanted to fill up the decimated ranks of the British army. If any one of those men happen to leave a wife and family in New-York, with the hope of being able to send them, from his earnings, remittances sufficient for their support, what would be the result of his being pressed into the army of the Crimea? Why, they would be forced to seek admittance to the Almshouse, and become a permanent burden on the tax-payers of the City. The matter clearly demands attention.

A City Job.

The Sunday *Atlas* gives the particulars of a Corporation job, which the Common Council would do well to investigate. In December, 1853, the ship *Joseph Walker* was burned, and her hulk sunk loaded with grain, at the foot of Dover-street, where it still remains. Attempts were made to raise her, but they proved ineffectual. It seems that a release of all claims from the owners and underwriters was then obtained, and a contract was made by WALTER R. JONES, Jr., with ex-Alderman DANIEL DODGE, who agreed to raise the ship *for five-eighths* of the value of the wreck and cargo with an understanding that if the City should contribute anything towards it, Mr. JONES should have half.

Things having been put in this shape, the Mayor was deluged with letters from W. R. JONES and others, urging the great importance of removing the wreck before warm weather should set in, and the vegetable portion of the cargo (which was twenty feet under salt water!) should breed a pestilence. The Health Commissioners were immediately called together by the Mayor,—the urgency of the case represented, and a resolution forthwith adopted directing the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to take steps to remove the wreck. The sequel of the story is thus told by the *Atlas*:

"The Mayor, as in duty bound, instead of advertising for proposals, and contracting with the lowest bidder, as provided in the City Charter, addressed a note to Mr. WALTER R. JONES, asking him to name his price for raising and taking away the nuisance. Mr. JONES promptly responded that he would do up the job in apple-pie order, *within thirty days, for thirteen thousand dollars*. The Mayor accepted this proposition without much ado, and a contract was forthwith made accordingly. *The thirty days long since expired—nine thousand dollars has been paid to Jones on the contract—the ship and her death-dealing cargo lie precisely where they did when the contract was made.*

It may be proper to state that after the the thirty days allowed to Mr. JONES had expired, a resolution was passed in the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to *advertise for proposals for another contract* to remove this pestilential old hulk. This resolution is now before the Board of Aldermen, and we shall not be surprised if ten or twenty thousand dollars more is finally obtained from the City Treasury before we are done with this *Joseph Walker* business."

This is rather a striking exhibition of the free and easy method of obtaining money from the City Treasury. We suggest to the Board of Aldermen the propriety of suspending the great BRIGGS inquiry into Mr. MATSELL's birth-place long enough to investigate this financial operation. It is quite as important for our citizens to know where the City money goes to, as it is to ascertain where the Chief of Police came from.

Condition of the Streets.

We have read in some of the City papers commendations of the present condition of our streets, but we must confess that we have seen nothing in the streets themselves to warrant any favorable mention of their appearance. The streets are still very filthy in appearance, and the difference between half a foot and a foot of mud is not worth speaking of. The streets and sidewalks require to be swept clean and the dirt removed, and this has not been done in any street in the City during the present year that we have passed through. The Mayor is not a Street Inspector, we know, but if he chooses to open his eyes when he goes to his office in the City Hall, he cannot help observing that all around the Park and the Hall itself the streets and sidewalks are very dirty indeed. From the appearance of the pavement around the Park, and the heaps of mud and dirt lying undisturbed against the stones, in some places the grass springing from it, we doubt if the sidewalk has ever been swept, except by the wind and rain. The Battery was never before in so bad a condition as it is now; and it is only in the streets where the wealthy inhabitants reside that there is any appearance of care or cleanliness. The Sixth-avenue reeks with pestilential odors of garbage and dirt that have been allowed to accumulate. Even in parts of Broadway the street is offensively filthy, and the corner of Catharine-lane and our great thoroughfare is in a most revolting condition. Thanks to an abundance of rain and very cool weather, the City is healthy and the streets are not filled with dust. But the Summer solstice is near by, the heat of July will be intense, and the diseases which are bred by the accumulated filth of our streets will be driving our citizens into the country for fresh air, and spreading dismay and death among those who are compelled to remain behind.

The welfare of the City demands that the streets should be purified and kept clean, and no expense should be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this object; it would be cheaply done at any price. But we pay enough already, and the City should be kept clean; yet, if more pay be necessary, let it by all means be given.

Opera Bulletins.

Opera management is altogether a muddle, and the ways of Opera people are past finding out. Among other odd things about the Opera are the disagreements of their special bulletins. On Monday morning last, the Opera of "Don Giovanni" was announced for Monday night, but the evening paper contained a bulletin announcing that in consequence of the sudden illness, or indisposition, of Madame Something, the opera was postponed and BELLINI's "I Puritani" would be performed in its place. Accordingly the lovers of BELLINI rushed up to the Academy, all dressed for the occasion and leaving other pleasures, and there they found an *affiche* on the box office, stating that in consequence of the sudden illness of Signor MORELLI, who was to have played the *Don* in MOZART's Opera of "Don Juan," there would be no performance until Wednesday night. So, the two or three thousand people who had put themselves to the trouble of dressing, and the cost of coach hire and bouquets, were defrauded of an evening's amusement, because the people who issue the Opera bulletins could not come to an understanding as to who was taken suddenly ill. There ought to be some better arrangement in such cases, and when it is announced down town that Madame Somebody is taken sick, it ought not to be announced up town that the unlucky member of the troupe is Signor MORELLI. It would be better to announce, always, that the ailing artist is Signor N. N., that nameless person who so frequently plays a much less important part on the stage.

We copy in another column a remarkable letter, written by JOHN C. CALHOUN in 1847, urging the importance of *forcing* the Slavery issue upon the Northern States at the earliest moment possible, and recommending a union of all the slaveholding States lying on the Atlantic and the Gulf, in refusing admission into their ports to all Northern vessels. Mr. CALHOUN insists that such a step would coerce the North into an abandonment of all opposition to Slavery and its extension, and the adoption of active and efficient measures to return their fugitive slaves.

The letter is important as showing the tendency and views of the leading champion of Slavery, in regard to the subject as one of contest between the free and the slaveholding States. His plan was not adopted by the South, and probably never will be, for the simple reason that as a remedy it would be utterly and absurdly futile, while the chief injury it would inflict would be upon the Southern States themselves.

We see it stated that the BRIGGS Committee starts again to-day in search of Mr. MATSELL's birth-place, that black trunk, the pall used at Mr. CLAY's funeral, and the dog-pound. It strikes us that this whole investigation is getting to be as great a nuisance as the Chairman of the Committee. The farce was amusing enough for the first act or two, but it is decidedly too long. We suggest to the Board of Aldermen that they put a stop to it. They have procured from the Courts a decision as to their power to compel testimony, which may be of very essential service to them hereafter. But the tomfoolery to which Alderman BRIGGS is devoting himself is too ridiculous to be countenanced any longer by the Common Council. We respectfully suggest that the Alderman's smelling Committee be forthwith abolished.

The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday elected, on its part, four Judges of the Superior Court—two Democrats and two Know-Nothings. Two of those reported as regular Know-Nothing candidates were defeated.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Belisario" was not given last evening. Some squabble among the artistes prevented its performance, and Signor BRIGNOLI [illegible] has yet to make his *début*.

To-morrow evening "Don Giovanni" will be given, positively. Mme. SHIBERHERR supplies the place of Mme. FRERARI, who was indisposed.

GERMAN OPERA.—There was no performance last evening, in consequence of the Sangerfest. On Saturday "Masaniello" is to be produced.

TABERNACLE.—The black pianist's concert comes off to-night.

Ohio Politics.

Pursuant to a previous call, a meeting was held in Cincinnati on Saturday last to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Columbus on the 13th of July next. About two hundred persons were in attendance. To harmonize conflicting views a private caucus of the leaders of each of the sections (the Anti-Nebraska and Temperance men and the American Republicans,) was held on Friday night, and articles of partnership were agreed upon. The Chairman appointed a Committee who reported the following as the delegates the Committee agreed upon to attend the State Convention, and remarked that they were untrammeled by any pledges, and committed only to an unequivocal opposition to the Nebraska Kansas act.

[The names of the delegates given below in *italics* are BRINKERHOFF men—the others are fast friends of CHASE. This classification is properly reliable and shows that in the Committee Room the ultra Free Soilers gained a decided advantage, having nineteen delegates to thirteen of their opponents.]

Peter Melendy,	Edward Morse,	M. C. Van Pelt,
David Fisher,	Victor Smith,	*John K. Green,*
W. F. Probasco,	E. Harwood,	R. B. Hays,
J. P. Cunningham,	A. Moor,	*Col. Wm. Schneider,*
J. T. Webb,	*J. S. Harrison,*	W. K. Rogers,
Wm. M. Orr,	Col. J. Williamson,	J. H. Fulto,
Jos. Olnypole,	*George Carlisle,*	C. F. Schmidt,
J. M. Gitchell,	Ralston Skinner,	John Cable,
R. B. Fuller,	Wm. Bonon,	Isaac J. Allen,
Ira French,	A. H. Ernst,	John W. Herron.
	N. W. Thomas,	

The report of the Committee was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the meeting, according to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, separated after a grand fusion of yells.

Getting Out of Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I much approve of the article in this day's TIMES, headed "Send them out of town;" but the difficulty is how to do so. Thousands would be willing to go out of town if they but knew where to go in order to better their situation. No doubt, there are many, plenty of places throughout this vast and prolific country that would absorb all the unemployed labor in the country. Hundreds of towns and localities are much in need of different classes of artisans and mechanics to enable them to carry out the various projected improvements. Millions of acres of rich land display their treasures as samples of their producing capacities. A short time ago I read in one of our daily papers an account of a man out West sending his watch to some distant city to be repaired, and getting it returned, all expenses being but a part of what the only watchmaker in his town asked him, showing that lack of labor is the parent of monopoly. It occurred to me some time ago that it was in the power of any and every trade to regulate itself and distribute its various workers throughout the country, according to the country's needs, by soliciting statistical information, by the means of a corresponding secretary, through other and similarly-appointed secretaries, as to the wants and capacities of consumption—of the products—the business of the inhabitants—of the various localities—of their correspondence—the numbers of manufacturers, trades and workers in their particular business, and average number to population. By this means they would be enabled to assist their fellows to localities where the want of laborers had engendered monopoly, and thus limited consumption, or to leave localities where the excess of labor prevented fair wages. Would not this hint suit the Commissioners of Emigration? They could get their information from municipal officers. Yours, &c., SWAMMERDAM.

BROOKLYN, Friday, June 15, 1855.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND REALLY Good Medicine serves to galvanize into notice all the old and exploded remedies. Such has been the effect of DUSHLER'S New Discovery for the Cure of Fever and Ague, upon the old and ineffectual remedies for that complaint. Discarded and forgotten remedies have been revived, and even new ones invented, in the hope that the fame of DUSHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS might be shared by them.

Sold at the Depôt, No. 261 Broadway, [illegible], by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., C. H. RING, [illegible], MORGAN & ALLEN, ALCOTT, [illegible] & ROBBINS, A. B. & D. SANDS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1855.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.—Gents.: In the fire which consumed the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt Buildings at Jersey City, one of your RICH & Co.'s SAFES, "Wilder's Patent," was fully tested; the Books and Papers were found in a good condition,—proving it to be what its name indicates—a SALAMANDER SAFE. H. HOBBS, Agent New-York and Erie Railroad, Jersey City.

These SAFES, secured by the Powder-proof "La Belle" Lock, are manufactured and sold by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's Patents. Also for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! AT REDUCED PRICES.—G. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. offer 2,000 Mantillas consisting of Moire Antique, rich watered Poult de Soie and black Gros de Rhine Mantillas at a great reduction from former low prices, to close the balance of their Spring stock. Also, 400 new styles Lace, Guipure and Applique Mantillas, less than any house in the trade. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS!—SECURE THE health of your families by using the new "Antidote to Malaria" called, "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." Its innocence is proved by the certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, which accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally. J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our [illegible]. They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither burdensome nor expensive. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—FIRST ON THE list, light, superb, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN Dress Hat of the season—a magnificent drab beaver of [illegible] proportions, faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and [illegible] of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. [illegible] The SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, [illegible]. The STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT has just been replenished with a full Summer Stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season, [illegible]. The GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED in favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; [illegible]. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, [illegible]. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GALVANIZING CHEMICALS.—Fluorine, Pyrogallic and Iodide Ammonium, Bromide Potassium, Hyposulphite Soda, Iodized Collodion, Nitrate Cyanide Silver, [illegible] and every other article used in the arts; metals and patent medicines, for sale on most reasonable terms by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

NEW MUSIC.—"TRIUMPHAL POLKA."—OSCAR COMETTANT. 25 cents. [illegible] "Tremont Polka."—THOMAS BAKER. Illustrated, with a beautiful colored vignette title. 38 cents. [illegible] BAKER. 25 cents. [illegible] practice. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of the ladies to the advertisement of BEEKMAN & COMPANY in another column of this morning's paper, as offering some astonishing bargains in Dry Goods. This firm being well known in our business community, and having the reputation of doing what they say they will do, the ladies would no doubt find it to their interest to give them a call.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. are now prepared to furnish the hatters with the above fashionable style of Straw Hat, of our own manufacture. Every hat will have the name printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of Men's Boys' and Children's Straw Hats by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 117 Pearl-st.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And darkness covers Heaven's blue skylight,
So CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE turned
To black the hair that nearly burned.

IT CHANGES WHITE, RED, SANDY OR GRIZZLED hair black or brown in ten minutes. Manufactured and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

MOURNING GOODS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING rich dress silks, grenadines, barèges, bombazines, alpacas, tissues, de laines, ginghams, Canton crapes, and every other article necessary for those wearing mourning, at a reduction of 25 per cent. We will open, this day, one case of fine printed lawns, warranted fast colors, at 9d. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

KNOX'S SUMMER HATS, OF EVERY STYLE AND color, surpass in tasteful elegance anything yet shown to the public, and if you doubt it call at either of his stores, No. 533 Broadway, and No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. His hats for boys and children are models of beauty; his white beavers are unapproachable.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS—OF A SUPERIOR make, warranted to wear well, will be opened this morning, and will be sold at great bargains. Also, one case of rich plaid silks, 26 inches wide, at 5s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE WAY TO KEEP COOL.—IF YOU WILL CALL on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, they will exhibit an extensive assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, elegantly made up. Also, a large and well selected stock of Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—THESE REALLY beautiful suits are manufactured from a new description of fine woolen goods, of rich delicate shades. About one hundred of them are sold daily at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. H. WILLARD, Agent.

NOT PRINTED!—ROYAL ENGLISH VELVET Carpets 12s., 13s. per yard; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard; Ingrains, 3s., 5s. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. [illegible]

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 21 and 23 Frankfort-st.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 20th inst. appeared an interesting communication on the University of Virginia.

The writer has, however, fallen into one error, which, with your leave, I would correct. He states that the Chair of Mathematics is vacant, being temporarily filled by Mr. NELSON; and adds, that "it was left vacant some months since by the death of the lamented Professor COURTENAY, formerly of West Point." Now, this Professorship was filled last Summer by the election of Mr. ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE, then of the University of Mississippi, who entered upon his duties in the Autumn following.

Professor BLEDSOE is not only an ornament to the Chair he occupies at the University, but has also distinguished himself as one of the first Metaphysical writers of our country.

I regret that so important an omission should have been made by your intelligent correspondent. A.

Return of Fugitives.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

An English ship which left this port last week for Liverpool, discovered a couple of runaway slaves stowed away on board, just after the tow-boat had left her outside of the Balize. The Captain immediately hoisted a signal, and the tow-boat returned, took the negroes on board, and brought them up to the city. One of them, who belongs to Mr. PARKER, stated that the cook and steward of the vessel, both negroes, had induced them to run away, and had concealed them in a house on deck, behind some cotton. The steward told the boy that he had several years since been a slave in this city, and had succeeded in making his escape to Canada, where he had remained for some time and then went to England. He there procured some forged free papers, and had made several voyages to this city. He did not say, however, whether he had ever succeeded in running off any negroes. The place in which the negroes were concealed was so close and hot that they could not remain any longer without danger of stifling. When they came out, the steward cursed them for a pair of fools, and said he hoped they would spend the balance of their lives in a dungeon.

A FUGITIVE.—On Wednesday morning when the freight train arrived at the depôt here, there was found on one of the cars laden with shelled corn, an old negro man, who, by some means or other had contrived to get in the car after it was loaded at Michigan city, which was on Saturday last, and remained there till it reached this place, being nearly three days without water or food, except corn. Every one knows the heating qualities of corn when it is shut up close for a day or two, so they can imagine the condition of this fugitive when the door was unlocked, and he undertook to step out.

"Hillo!" says the Conductor, "where are you from?"

"From Kentucky, Massa."

"How did you find the traveling?"

"Oh, Massa, berry warm."

The poor fellow was perfectly reeking with perspiration. At this time up stepped one of the railroad men and says:

"You're the man I've got the papers for."

"Oh, Massa," said the old wooly head, "bress the Lor, I'se cool now. Don't send a poor nigger back. Dey'll skin um alive if dey cotch um back dere."

Meanwhile he had got out of the car, and one of the men said to him, "Do you see that place over the river? Now you run for it and we will keep the man who is after you till you get a fair start." So the fugitive made tracks at a swinging gait up the dock, and caught the Transit just as she was starting over with a drove of hogs, and the way he plunged into the drove over the taffrail, Officer WHITMAN says, raised the most horrid squealing, both on and off the decks that has been heard in that vicinity since the new runner law has gone into operation. The man that had the papers of course enjoyed the sport with the rest.—Detroit Democrat.

A KING IN RETIREMENT.—The London Times says: If any one wishes to know how LOUIS of Bavaria is employed at present, we will tell him. CHARLES V. of Spain, as all the world knows, went straight from his palace to a convent. LOUIS of Bavaria entertains no such ascetic and unworldly notions of what becomes an ex-Monarch. He is, par excellence, an idle man. He has no cares to vex him. It matters not to him whether the allied forces succeed at Sebastopol or not. He can look with supreme indifference on the troubles that are shaking Europe. And so, the other day, this once Royal gentleman sat down to a dinner given in his honor by a body of artists, including our own GIBSON and WILLIAMS, at the Villa Albani, near Rome. How pleasant this must have been! How charming that a King should know himself so well as to descend, without a murmur, from a Royal station, and become, what nature intended him for, the friend and companion of artists!

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. HISS.—We learn that Mr. JOSEPH HISS, late Representative of Boston, came near suffering serious injury, if not death, at the Ocean House, on Wednesday night. Mr. H. was in town preparatory to lecturing upon the doings of the Legislature, stopping at the Ocean House, and retired at night, leaving a spirit lamp burning with the wick well up. In the morning the room was full of smoke, and Mr. HISS himself the color of a coalman. He was awakened with extreme difficulty, but not until the condition of the room had caused the blood to settle about his eyes. One of the windows was slightly raised, or otherwise he would have died.—Newburyport Herald.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Is at this Season most invaluable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD" as DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOHR, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 21 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts. and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 33 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 259 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. E. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rupture.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

Lectures on Military Surgery.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st. Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, late Chief Surgeon to the Hungarian (Vilmos) Hussars, and to various Hospitals during the war in Hungary, will deliver a practical Course of Lectures on "Military Surgery," to commence June 28. Military Surgeons, practitioners, and students, desirous of entering the army, may register for admission to the Course, at Dr. GLUCK's Office, No. 65 Waverley-place.

Dr. Poloney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

The Attention of Persons Dining Down-Town, is respectfully directed to the NEW-YORK COFFEE ROOMS, No. 89 Nassau-st., in the basement. The refreshments served up in this saloon are prepared from the very best materials AND SERVED UP IN THE NEATEST MANNER, At all hours of the day, And at prices consistent with the strictest economy. J. W. TAYLOR.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman. C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Grand Pic-Nic Excursion.—The Sunday School attached to the Fourth Universalist (Rev. Dr. CHAPIN's,) Society, will go on their annual Excursion, WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., to West Point. The steamer Massachusetts has been chartered, with Dodworth's full Band. The steamer will leave Broome-st., E. R., at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 8 o'clock; 22d-st., N. R., at 8½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at the Collamore House, PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, and of the Sexton of the Church.

PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY—who called twice at No. 74 Smith-st., Brooklyn, and left her address as Mrs. WILLIS, will please call again any day this week, between 12 and 1 o'clock, she can see the person she called to see, or by sending her address would confer a favor. L. S.

M. B. HAVILAND will find a letter at the General Post-Office, New-York.

EUROPA.—Address as before. Absence prevented an earlier notice.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young woman, as cook; is a good cook and baker, also first-rate washer and ironer, will be found willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 204 West 23d st., the residence of her present employer, on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very neat and competent young women, one an English Protestant, a very good plain cook, excellent baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. The other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Either could take a place as laundress. Has the best of references, and will be found agreeable and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references can be given. Apply at No. 102 West 19th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable woman in a private family; she is a first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 223 West 28th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days, first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, willing girl, in city or country, to do general housework; she is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread. Wishes to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress or nurse; has no objections to go with a lady to the country; has the best of reference, where she has lived three years and 11 months. Inquire at No. 129 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable English girl—a Protestant; and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family in the City or country, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced nurse or as chambermaid and nurse by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, or as laundress, or would go out by the day, to clear starch and do up muslin. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 9th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; can do all kinds of sewing; can make children's dresses and boys' clothing. No objections to chamberwork or the care of one or two children, if required. Call at No. 132 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady about leaving the City wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman with a private family either in the City or country, as good plain cook and good baker; a first rate washer and ironer; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 60 Laight-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 19th-st., her present situation, and where she will be recommended by her present employer, for the remainder of this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; can do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at University-place, Union Court No. 3, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook washer and ironer in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 33 East 29th-st., which she leaves as the family are going away.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and child's nurse, and to do the sewing that may be required; can give the best of references. Inquire for two days, at No. 17 East 15th-st., fourth house west of Union square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as nurse, waiter or chambermaid or can do embroidery. The best of City references given. Inquire at No. 83 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A family about to leave for the country can recommend an active tidy girl, as chambermaid and waiter; she is also a good needlewoman. Apply at No. 6 Varick-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Call at No. 116 Laurens-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook or to wash and iron, in a private family or boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 33 Munroe-st., 2d floor, back parlor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two excellent girls, (sisters,) with the best of recommendations—one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at their present situation, No. 76 East 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse or chambermaid; has been eight years in her last place, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 57 Clinton-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat girl, as chambermaid and waiter, washing and ironing, or housework, in a small family. City reference. Call at No. 71 7th-st.

A BROTHER AND SISTER, (English,) are desirous of procuring situations, the former as coachman and gardener, the latter as ladies' maid and dressmaker. Would like to go into the country. Can give most satisfactory City references. Address Box No. 2,596 Lower Post-Office.

LITERARY PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser has been publishing a pictorial monthly literary journal for some months past in this City. He is now desirous of publishing it semi-monthly, and will need a little pecuniary accommodation and some literary assistance from a partner. Any gentleman of fair ability as a writer, and an hour or two of leisure each day, may obtain one half interest and the Editorial charge of this journal, upon paying the advertiser the sum of twelve hundred dollars. Communications addressed to R. S. L., Box No. 2,036, New-York Post-Office, will receive attention.

BOOK-KEEPER AND BOY WANTED.—A young man capable of taking charge of the book-keeping department in a stationery store, and who will be willing to make himself otherwise useful. One who has some knowledge of the business preferred.

Also, a boy to attend store and go on errands. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock to H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 5 Nassau-st.

ADOPTION.—The friends of an interesting and intelligent orphan of English parentage, desire to procure her adoption by a Protestant lady. Ample references given. Address A. M., Box No. 3,094, Post-Office, New-York.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED.—Immediately two first rate watchmakers. None but those who understand repairing all kinds of watches need apply, at No. 95 Montgomery-st., third block from the Ferry, left hand side, Jersey City.

CUTTER WANTED—At a moderate salary. A cutter capable of taking the oversight of a Southern clothing store and getting out patterns. Address Box No. 2,873, Post-Office, with terms, reference and residence.

TWO AMERICAN OR ENGLISH GIRLS WANTED—One to serve as cook, and the other as laundress. Apply at No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights.

COMPOSITORS.—Several good compositors wanted THIS MORNING. Good, steady work for the best hands. Apply to BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Tribune Buildings.

TEACHER.—A young lady, competent to teach all the Latin and Greek authors usually studied in a preparatory course for College, also French, the higher mathematics, and the rudiments of music, wishes to engage as preceptress or assistant in a Seminary, private school or as governess. South preferred. References unquestionable. Address TEACHER, Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WOMAN WANTED.—To assist another servant in taking charge of a house during the Summer, the greater part of the family being in the country; must understand cooking and washing and have the best of recommendations; a Scotch or English woman preferred. Has an opportunity for a permanent place. Apply at No. 31 Barclay st., up stairs, or at No. 48 West 27th-st., after 7 in the evening.

PAPER MAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent fourdrinier machine tender can have constant employment at good wages, at our mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. Apply to E. A. JESSUP, Wilmington, Del., or to JESSUP & MOORE, Nos. 24 and 26 North-st., Philadelphia.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A young man who can give the best of references as to character and ability, wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale drug store, where he can learn the business. A line addressed to B. & M., 419 Broadway, will receive immediate attention.

AN ARTESIAN WELL-BORER WANTED.—Address J. H. DUNNING, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN—(American) of good character, would like a situation with an honest, well disposed man, (none other) as clerk or assistant in some store or any light respectable business. Or would invest a small capital if suited. Good security for honesty, &c., if required. Address S. B., Times Office.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED.—To do the housework in a small family, and assist in sewing. Must be a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. One wishing a good home at low wages, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 6 Willet st.

TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.—A superior Teacher of French and German is wanted in a City High School. Inquire at the Tribune Office.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, for two or three small boys, for which a furnished room with partial board will be given. A European gentleman preferred. Call at No. 221 Court-st., South Brooklyn, for particulars.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison av. stages and 3d av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. A French lady's maid now at the institution; also an English housekeeper, who thoroughly understands cooking.

287 BROADWAY, Corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS & CORNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 108 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON WANTING SERVANTS, and will call at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery, will find a good assortment. These girls are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand. C. MASON.

GERMAN, FRENCH, SCOTCH—And other Protestant girls, are now waiting for employment at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, with good references.

GERMAN SERVANTS—(Speaking French,) Protestant and Irish, well recommended for every department in housekeeping, are to be had at FERRE'S fifteen years' established agency, No. 34 Duane-st., one door west of Broadway. Ladies will please call for them.

SERVANTS.—A large number of servants, with good references, can be had at the office, No. 12 6th-av., one door from Troy-st., among whom are eight or ten Protestants and two Welsh girls. No charge to employers.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; situated in the upper part of the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply to No. 33 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A nice, airy, well furnished room to let, with partial board, on reasonable terms, where the comforts of a home could be enjoyed. None but one boarder in the house. A garden attached to the house, at No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carrol-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished rooms, and breakfast, if required, at No. 11 University-place, corner 8th-st. Best of references as to respectability required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 26 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, No. 30 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A vacancy for a gentleman and lady, or one or two gentlemen in a first-class house, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries, where they will meet with the comforts and attentions of a home. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 43 Congress st., three doors below Henry.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—At Woodland Mansion, Carmansville, late residence of H. W. Field. Suite of two rooms on the parlor floor, having a very cool situation and delightful prospect. Accommodation for horses and carriages on the place. Apply at the Mansion. MRS. C. M. DUSENBERRY.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near one of the Ferries, by two young gentlemen, in a pleasant English or American family, where there are no other boarders, and where an agreeable home may be enjoyed. Address, prepaid, Box No. 3,020 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—In the vicinity of Union-square.—Board in a private family, front parlor, and two bedrooms, with bathing room attached. Address room No. 5, No. 4 Wall-st., stating terms and location.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 403, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful summer residence, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within fifty miles of New-York, for a lady, two children and nurse. Frame house in a pleasant location preferred. Address L. C. A., Box No. 713.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A small family can accommodate one or two married couple for the Summer. Address S. M. Y., Times office.

NOTICE.—The undersigned take pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they will open their new Eating House, at No. 21 Nassau-st., (in rotunda of building formerly occupied by Dr. Townsend) THIS DAY, June 27th. SAVAGE & RUNDELL.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD BOARD and very desirable location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague ferries. Parties may here realize all the comforts of home. Apply at No. 48 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

105 WAVERLEY-PLACE—Third door west of Washington-park.—A few desirable rooms can be had with board, by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Location is one of the most delightful in the City. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 147 HUDSON-ST.—Opposite St. John's Park. Furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. House newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. To let single or in suites.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"We are no Republicans, and never intend to be."—John Wesley.

Episcopal Methodism anti-American in its Spirit and Tendency—A Dangerous Foe to Republicanism.

A course of Lectures on the above will be given at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The first lecture will be free.

The second lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will be devoted to the Church Property Question, in which the famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, as applying to Episcopal Methodism. Admission to the second lecture 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Several ladies interested in the erection of GRACE MISSION CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, will hold a FAIR and STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the Odeon, in that City, on THURSDAY next, June 28. A beautiful assortment of useful garments and fancy articles will be exhibited for sale. Strawberries, ice cream and refreshments of all kinds will be provided for the occasion. To be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue open during the Afternoon and Evening. Tickets, 12½ cents, to be had at the door.

N. B.—Donations in money to aid in the erection of this Free Church for the accommodation of a large population of poor, will be thankfully received, and may be sent by mail to the Missionary, Rev. ALVAH GUION, Williamsburg, L. I., or left with STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURE ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.—The Second Lecture on the anti-American Spirit and Tendency of Episcopal Methodism, will be given in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Subject—Episcopal Methodism anti-American in excluding the people from the control of their Public Buildings and Funds. The famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, and its application to Episcopal Methodism clearly shown. Admission 25 cents. Third Lecture on THURSDAY, 28th inst.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1855, at 8 o'clock.

By order, JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.

THOMAS C. ACTON, P. C. VAN WYCK, } Vice-Chairmen.

WM. H. BROWNE, WM. JONES, JR., } Secretaries.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE will hold a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Cannon-st. Baptist Church. Rev. JOSEPH BANVARD, L. H. KING, and JOSEPH LAW, will be present and address the meeting. Singing by WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, or the Alleghanians. The friends of temperance are respectfully invited to attend. EDWARD FALCONER, President.

W. FLOYD, Secretary.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The South 2d-st. M. E. Church and Sabbath School will hold a Strawberry Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27th inst., at the Odeon, 5th st., near South 4th, Brooklyn (Williamsburg). Tickets 25c. each, including refreshments. J. H. VANDEWATER.

TO PLASTERERS.—The members of the O. P. B. Society are requested to attend a special meeting to be held at their Lodge Room corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av., on next THURSDAY EVENING. JAMES TANNER, President.

JAMES DONOVAN, Secretary.

ALBERT A. NUNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW—No. 2 Marshall Building, St. Paul st., Baltimore, will practice in all of the Courts of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court at Washington, D. C. Will also attend to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims at Washington, and to any business before the Departments of the General Government. Refers to ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 99 Beekman st., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distinct objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT BOOK SHALL I BUY TO READ IN MY SUMMER VACATION?

Listen to the following from the Springfield Republican, and you can no longer be in doubt:

STAR PAPERS!

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"We have had the satisfaction of reading this book a whole blessed evening, and we found it more closely packed with fresh and beautiful thoughts, pleasant fancies, genial humor and rich suggestions, drawn from the very fountains of nature, than any book we have taken up for many months. It must be a great favorite during the Summer now entered upon, and if a man or woman can read it through, and not arise with new eyes for looking upon a new world, it will be because he or she has already been introduced to the beauty above and around, through the finest, noblest and most ennobling sensibilities."

If you are going into the country to recreate, you had better forget your Summer clothing or fishing tackle, than neglect to take along a copy of STAR PAPERS.

Your bookseller will supply you for $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30:

The new novel upon Fashionable Religion, entitled

WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

OR, THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, AND THE CHURCH OF SOCIETY,

Will be published on Saturday Morning.

Booksellers and others who have made arrangements for supplies in advance of its publication, are respectfully requested to call upon the Publishers THIS (Wednesday) MORNING. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

THREE CASES OF BAREGE DELAINES AT 1s.

Challi Bareges, 1s. 6d.; Lawns of all colors, 1s; Bareges, Grenadines, Silks, Prints, &c., equally cheap, during the selling off, at LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 60 Canal st., 4 doors from Broadway.

NEW LAW BOOK.

HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.

By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.

For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

TOTEMWELL. By GEORGE PAYSON, Esq. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. From the German of GOETHE. Translated by Prof. T. C. PORTER, Esq. 16mo., cloth, gilt, 75 cents; do. ext a. $1.

SISTER AGNES; or, Convent Life. 6 handsome illustrations. 12mo., cloth, $1.

THE LAST OF HIS NAME. By ELBERT PERCE. Translation of Miss CARLEN's popular stories. 12mo., cloth, $1.

MINISTERING CHILDREN. A Tale dedicated to Childhood—a charming presentation book. 12mo., cloth, $1.

THE ENGLISH ENVOY AT THE COURT OF NICHOLAS I. By JULIA CORNER. 12mo., cloth, $1.

MAGDALEN HEPBURN. A Tale of the Scottish Reformation. By the author of "Margaret Maitland." 12mo., cloth, $1.

NANETTE AND HER LOVERS. By TALBOTT GWYNNE. 12mo., cloth, $1.

PERSONS AND PICTURES. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo., cloth, $1 25. An appropriate present for boys.

BEHIND THE SCENES. Lady BULWER's last and best. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Handsome 12mo., cloth, 75 cents. J. C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

A NEW BOOK BY A "YOUNG CITY BELLE."

J. C. DERBY will publish in a few days

MY CONFESSION,

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.

12mo. Price 75 cents.

The Home Journal in referring to the above, says:

"'My Confession' is the title of a book about being issued by J. C. Derby. The clearness of its style, its thrilling and varied incident, joined to the fact that it is the production of one of the most admired of young city belles, give this volume an interest which will insure it a cordial reception; and we venture to predict that it will excite much curious attention among the authoress' fair rivals in Belle-dom. It is rumored that 'My Confession' is a veritable one, and we are consequently led to expect some amusing pictures of New-York society, all of which will prove the more piquant from the fact that its authoress has viewed her subject before and behind the scenes."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS TO TWO WHOLE SHEETS CONTAINING NINETY-SIX COLUMNS.

In consequence of the repeal of the newspaper stamp in England, the proprietors of the Illustrated London News announce that the size of that paper will be doubled, and will consist in future of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, OR NINETY-SIX COLUMNS EVERY WEEK. As the removal of the stamp will prevent the paper passing through the English Post-Office, additional charges will have to be paid by the importers and the trade.

In consequence of this, the undersigned, agents for the Illustrated London News for the United States, have to give notice, that from the 1st of July the subscription price of the paper in America, including all extra supplements, large engravings, &c. &c., will be TWELVE DOLLARS per annum, or SIX DOLLARS per half year.

WILLMER & ROGERS.

Foreign Newspaper Office, No. 42 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ENLARGED TO TWO FULL SHEETS.

In consequence of the repeal of the Compulsory Newspaper Stamp in England, the Proprietors of this Paper have determined upon its enlargement, whereby the cost to subscribers in distant countries will be increased in proportion to the facilities open for their transmission. In the United States, therefore, we beg respectfully to inform our subscribers that the yearly subscription will be on and after the 1st July,

TWELVE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

A new volume will commence on that date, volume twenty-seventh. Subscriptions received, and the paper regularly delivered in the city, or mailed to any address in the United States by ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent.

CHARLES WILLMER'S UNIVERSAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENCY, No. 107 FULTON-ST., (2d floor,) N. Y.

In England, No. 19 South John-st., Liverpool.

In Ireland, Commercial Buildings, Belfast.

A NEW BOOK.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE;

OR, FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR.

Specially for the married or those intending to marry. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer. Hundredth Edition, 500 pages, colored plates. Price $1. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, who will forward by mail, free, on receiving $1 and address.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

The most extraordinary book we ever read. * * * One feature which particularly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind is the peculiar tone of delicacy and morality which pervades it.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY,

"THE OLD FARM-HOUSE."

By MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING.

Illustrated with fine Engravings, by Von Ingen, from Designs by White. 450 pages, 12mo. Extra muslin gilt $1 25.

The above work is a beautiful domestic story of deep interest. The good and evil characters, the charming views of country life, the follies of a fashionable city life, and all the varied topics brought upon the scene of the story described in the happiest manner.

A copy will be sent to any part of the Union free, on receipt of the price.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher, No. 39 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

THE COMPLETE BRITISH POETS.

HERBERT AND SHELLEY.

NOW READY

In the unrivaled edition of the complete English Poets now in course of publication.

SHELLEY IN THREE VOLUMES.

HERBERT IN ONE VOLUME.

Others will be announced at an early day.

This great literary enterprise has received the hearty commendation of the intelligent readers throughout the country, and has been crowned with unusual success.

JAMES S. DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.

The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion.

PUBLISHER'S CARD.

WHICH, THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?

Or, The Church of Christ, and The Church of Society.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL,

Will be ready Monday, July 2, by

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WAR IN THE EAST.

A Second Edition of Bishop SOUTHGATE'S GREAT LITTLE WORK on the present War in the East is just issued. The numerous disappointed applicants for this book can now be supplied. Price 25 cents.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, No. 79 John-st.

STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.—For sale, a beautiful oil painting of the late steamship Arctic, say three by four feet, richly mounted in a handsome gilt frame. Price $30. Inquire at RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

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WHY IN THUNDER DON'T YOU USE MY ONGUENT?—If you have no beard it will produce a luxuriant one; or a moustache, in six weeks. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of small, $5, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 555 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HARRISON'S HONEY SOAP.—In sweetness of odor, in soft blandness in use, is a Honey Soap. Believe it dealers, and buy at wholesale of MARSH & NORTHRUP, No. 150 Greenwich-st. Believe it lovely, loving and loved consumers, and buy at retail of D. RITTER, No. 315 Bowery. But before washing your hands, dress and perfume your hair with HARRISON'S AMBER LUSTRAL, it makes it look so beautiful.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, &c.—Great reduction in cost of type-setting. First quality stereotype plates furnished at 50 cents per 1,000 ems, and newspaper composition at 30 cents at the Combination Type Office, No. 121 William-st.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. 75 Cedar-st., to No. 196 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS.

Selling off at from 40 to 50 per cent. below regular prices. The entire stock must positively be cleared out before the 15th of July, in consequence of extensive alterations which will cause a partial and temporary closing of the store.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILK MANTILLAS

At $4 and $8 each, and all the richer goods proportionately low. GEORGE BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

GOOD CHANCE.

CARPETS AT COST

PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

In consequence of removing to our new store on the 1st of July, we are closing out our stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. AT COST.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 281 Broadway, 3 doors above the Astor House.

REDUCTION UNPRECEDENTED—CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st., corner Mercer-st. Will offer THIS MORNING some of the most extraordinary bargains in Dry Goods ever heard of, some of which are Barege at 1s to 1s 6d and 2s per yard, worth double the money; Silk Tissues 2s and 2s 6d, former price 4s; Jaconet Muslin of the finest fabric and beautiful designs; Barege and Jaconet Robes, splendid patterns.

Their large stock of SILKS is acknowledged to be unexcelled by any other in the City, being a CHOICE SELECTION of all the most DESIRABLE STYLES imported this season.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

They will also dispose of their stock of SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS at prices less than the ACTUAL COST, to make room for Fall goods.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depot, No. 343 Broadway.

SUMMER FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just received by the Atlantic two cases of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, manufactured at Lyons, expressly for her, of an exceedingly light coutelle, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset. Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed. GAYNOR, Importer, 48 3d-av., near 10th-st.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS!

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JOHN I. SMITH,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway,

Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

INSTRUCTION FREE!—E. DEGROOT'S Granite Hall Cash Clothing Warehouse is situated at No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y., and no other similar establishment can be found where the people can be as respectably clothed with as small an amount of money as in this Emporium, where artistic skill with choice selections is so happily united.

ANOTHER LOT OF FRENCH JACONET AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS—From auction at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also five cases Portsmouth Lawns, new patterns and fast colors, at 1s. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH LINEN CAMBRICS will be offered this morning at 2s 6d. per yard. USSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

THE BALANCE OF OUR TRAVELING DRESSES will be offered this morning at $2 75 the dress. USSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

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EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st.

Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision, ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT. Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermillion, a superior article. No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. Many new and original designs, appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete variety of every work, of very superior quality, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address, JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 22 Maiden-lane, N. Y., Our only authorized Agents for the City of New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 198 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 198 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 289 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100	to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150	to 250
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POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125	to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140	to 195
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	25	to 150
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	85	to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100	to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled		18
SILVER LEPINES		8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50	to $25 00
PINS	1 00	to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00	to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00	to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00	to 40 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	18 00	to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00	to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00	to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25	to 15 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50	to 20 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00	to 12 00
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PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75	to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

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DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00	to $1500 00
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DIAMOND RINGS	7 00	to 200 00
DIAMOND EAR RINGS	100 00	to 300 00
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SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set $5 00	to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set 12 00	to 15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set 15 00	to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set 15 00	to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set 12 00	to 22 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating to above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCE.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—At Auction, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 88 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 10s., 12s., and 14s.; Misses' and Children's to fit the feet and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. to &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 88 Grand-st. JOEL GAMMIS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 465 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WM. GEE'S Patent Cast Iron Generators for manufacturing soda water; patented June 12, 1855. No. Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—Positively last week of the LA GRANGE TROUPE. BENEFIT OF SIGNOR RAFAELLE MIRATE. Mozart's Chef-d'Œuvre, DON JUAN, Will be given, for the first time, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1855, With the following unequaled cast:

ZERLINA.............Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

DONNA ANNA.............Madame ROSE DEVRIES. (Her first appearance for two years.)

DONNA ELVIRA.............Madame SIEDENBURG.

DON OTTAVIO.............RAFAELLE MIRATE.

DON JUAN.............Signor MORELLI.

DON PEDRO, the Commandant.............Signor GASPARONI.

LEPORELLO.............Signor ROVERE.

MASETTO (his first appearance in Opera) Signor GIULIO.

M'lle SOTO, assisted by Mons. CARESSE, will dance a Minuet in the 1st act.

Musical Director and Conductor.............Signor ARDITI.

New Scenery by.............Signor ALLEGRI.

Seats may be secured at the Academy, at HALL & SONS', VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public are respectfully informed that Mozart's chef d'œuvre, DON JUAN, Will be given, for the first time, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1855, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR RAFFAELLE MIRATE. Being positively the last night but two of the present season.

EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, July 2, 1855.—For the Benefit of the 6th-av. Ragged School, which has been, for the last year under the charge of Miss MARY ANN DOW, will have an exhibition of its condition and progress in the Crystal Palace, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, in the afternoon. The School will enter the Palace at 2 o'clock, and leave at 6, and during that time there will be exhibitions by the children, singing and addresses. Mayor WOOD of New-York; Mayor HALL of Brooklyn; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, JNO. H. WHITE, Receiver of the Palace, and others will take part in the proceedings. Judge EDMONDS will read the report of the school, and Mr. GERARD will give an account of the Ragged Schools in London, which he visited with Bishop Wainwright. The receipts of the day, after paying expenses, will be devoted to the support of the school for the ensuing year. Dodworth's Band have kindly proffered their service, on the occasion, and will perform at intervals during the afternoon. The various articles yet remaining in the Palace, including most of the Statuary and the Paintings, will be open to the examination of the visitors during the day. The undersigned, taking an interest in this school, and desiring to see similar ones established throughout the City and vicinity, solicit for this exhibition the attention of the humane and their charitable aid. Tickets 25 cents; children under 12 half price, to be had at the door and the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores.

JAMES HARPER,	J. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES W. GERARD,	JAMES FREELAND,
PETER COOPER,	H. H. DAY,
JOHN H. WHITE,	SAMUEL DEMVOORE,
GEORGE H. JONES.	

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time a commencement.—Doors open at 7. Overture commences at ¾—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1855. Continued success of Balfe's Grand Spectacle Opera, THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK, BY THE CELEBRATED PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Catarina.............Miss Louisa Pyne

Adolph.............Mr. W. Harrison

Lusignano.............Mr. Holman | Moncenigo...Mr. Horncastle

Andrea.............Mr. Burnett

FULL ORCHESTRA, INCREASED CHORUS AND GRAND BALLET.

Conductor.............Mr. G. F. Bristow

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets.............Fifty cents.

Private Boxes.............Five dollars.

Orchestra Seats.............One dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BLACK PIANIST!—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, the Ethiopian Thalberg, only 16 years of age, whose extraordinary performances have excited the admiration and astonishment of the profession who have witnessed his private tabernacle, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Master LUCA will be assisted during the Concert by his Brothers, and the celebrated Sable Vocalist, Miss ALLEN. During the evening he will perform Liszt's Concertos, by Hertz, and Wallace's "Polka de Concert."

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the principal music stores throughout the City.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—MRS. GEORGIANA E. STUART, of New-York, will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert at Brewster Hall, New-Haven, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, 1855, assisted by the following distinguished artists: MISS ANNA GRISWOLD, MR. F. J. EBEN, Flutist. E. J. CONNOLLY, Pianist.

Conductor.............GEORGE ANDREWS.

Tickets 50 cents each; to be obtained at the music stores and at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert to commence at 8 precisely.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS—NO. 45 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & R. BUNNELLS, Proprietors.—IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES. Engagement of the two celebrated German artists, Herr DEUZER and CONRAD, who will appear in the double trapeze, and go through a variety of astonishing feats. Second week of the celebrated female equestrianne, Mlle. MARIE. A comic scene entitled MONS AND MME DENIS. Opera every evening. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Pit, 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE—No. 663 Broadway. First week of the new piece entitled the MISCHIEVOUS DARKIES. Revival of the Walk Around and National Melodies. Also Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Performance EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. Gift Tickets admit four persons each.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Perform in ALBANY on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25, 26 and 27, and in TROY on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 28, 29 and 30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GERMAN OPERA.—On SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, will be performed, for the first time here, Auber's Grand Opera, in five acts, of MASANIELLO.

Principal characters by Miss LEHMANN, Miss LENHOFF, Messrs. QUINT, VINKE, MULLER, &c.

Conductor.............Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 P. M.

Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, $6; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50cts.; Second Tier, 25 cts. No extra charge for reserved seats, which may be secured at the Box Office from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Beethoven's Grand Opera of FIDELIO is in active rehearsal.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, will be acted TOM CRINGLE; OR, A SEAMAN'S LOG.

Tom Cringle...Mr. E. Eddy | Elizabeth...Mrs. L. O. Ford

To be followed by the Local Drama of NEW YORK AS IT IS.

Mose.............Mr. Chanfrau

Eliza.............Miss Albertine

To conclude with the KING'S GARDENER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, June 27—Evening at 8 o'clock. Fourth time in America of the new comic drama, the MULETEER OF TOLEDO, and a farce. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.—The same piece. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 31 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, TWO LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, THREE ANACONDAS, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, will hold a Fair and Festival at McGraw's Hall, Morrisania on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th June inst., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the completion of the Parsonage, now in the course of erection. Should the weather prove unfavorable on the above-mentioned days, the Fair will take place on Friday and Saturday evening. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion. The Harlem cars for Morrisania leave the City Hall, N. Y., nearly every hour, from 6.30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains the of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"Lyon's magnetic powder kills Fleas, bedbugs, insects all; While by the virtue of his pills, The mouse and rat must fall."

THEY ARE BOTH INFALLIBLE—When used as directed. Spurious counterfeits are obviated by E. LYON'S autograph on the label. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

TO CENSUS CANVASSERS AND ALL WRITERS.—PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN is an important aid, containing ink sufficient to write constantly from three to ten hours, according to size. The reservoir is made of incorruptible material, under Goodyear's Patent, containing a gold pen of the finest quality. Prices $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and $4 50, sent by mail on receipt of the money. Liberal terms to agents and the trade.

T. G. STEARNS, General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXX.

Our hero hurried home with all his speed;
But pondered long upon the wasted read
Ere he had nerve to break it, and to read
Its contents—fraught with so much woe and weal
To him; for though he well knew how to plead
A case of law with most becoming zeal,
In Cupid's Court he was a sorry pleader,
And felt himself unfit to be a leader.

What Chitty and Blackstone are to a Court of Law, Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap, Poudre Subtile, &c., are in the Court of Cupid; the law books throw light on a dark case, and the Soap makes white a dark face, besides removing pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, sallowness, redness, tan, freckles, &c. The Poudre Subtile are proportionately useful in eradicating superfluous hair.

To prevent imposition, recollect that Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S renowned preparations cannot be obtained genuine, except at his Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best article for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 25 Beekman-st.

Opium Eating in England—Reply to Mr. [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in Saturday's impression of your journal, over the signature of an eminent advocate of the Temperance reformation, some remarks calculated to throw a doubt upon the historical accuracy of a statement which you had previously made in an editorial article respecting the increased use of opium, which you stated had followed close on the heels of the Temperance movement of 1839 in England.

As the fact is one having an important bearing upon the wisdom and utility of coercive measures in aid of schemes for social reformation, I beg the favor of the publication of the following testimony respecting the point at issue:

From the Annual Register for the month of Nov. 1839.

"Opium Eating in England.—The increased consumption of opium was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, this day. Dr. J. Johnson stated, from his own personal knowledge, that opium eating had increased in this country to such an extent as to have become nearly equal in its proportion with teetotalism. Indeed, the subject had called forth the particular attention of the different insurance offices, who were about to hold a meeting in consequence of their having discovered that they had sustained considerable loss from, as well as that a new risk had been created by, the enormous increase of the consumption of opium. In future policies, of course, the risk could be provided for by the charge of an additional premium; but as such a course of chance had not been anticipated on policies already effected, the matter had assumed a somewhat serious aspect. Several gentlemen bore testimony to the fatal results to which the practice invariably led."

From Harriet Martineau's History of England, Vol. 2, p. 442.

"While the Temperance cause seemed to be advancing everywhere, and tea-drinkings with speeches, and dances with music and lemonade, were noticed in newspapers almost from day to day, certain disclosures were made at a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, in 1839, which appalled the few who heard or attended to the information. The increase of the consumption of opium in England had led to inquiry. It was found that the abjuration of intoxicating drinks was little more than a set-off against the increased consumption of opium. The insurance offices were consulting how to defend their interests under this new peril to human life. They could guard against liability from opium eating in future policies of insurance; but they found their capital in danger from the intemperance of persons already insured. It was not only nor chiefly in the insuring class of society that the practice existed. It spread far more fearfully among the hungry. In the large manufacturing towns the druggists now employed their spare minutes throughout the week in making up penny or two penny packets of opium for sale on Saturdays, when hundreds of poor creatures would come to receive from the long row on the counter the packet which was to give them stupor till the miserable Monday morning."

Statements to the same effect as the above were, as your correspondent remarks also, very extensively made in 1839 in the English journals, but it is due to historical truth and to your correspondent to add that the *Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, of which Lord Brougham was then *Chairman, put forth in 1840 their Penny Cyclopedia*, in which they say that although the eating of opium prevailed extensively in Lincolnshire as a remedy for ague, and that the giving laudanum to children was a crying evil, yet that the alleged increase of opium eating among *tee-totallers* did not rest upon any good evidence.

In this conflict of evidence it is fair to conclude that this alleged fact which has found its way into history could not have been entirely without foundation.

Permit me to add if such were the fact, it was a just retribution to the British nation for their shameful conduct,—conduct at which every honest Englishman must blush—in the opium war with China.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, when the foresight and wisdom of our Temperance advocates shall equal the unquestionable purity of their intentions, the true solution of the social problem of sobriety will be found in the universal cultivation of the grape, in the manufacture of light and cheap wines, and their habitual and general use by all classes of society.

M. V. B. W.

Monday Morning, June 25, 1855.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. Tuesday, June 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less freely offered, and as they are in more request, holders now generally ask $6 37½@$6 50 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; but these advanced claims check sales.

BEESWAX—A parcel of 1,000 lbs. American Yellow found buyers at 27c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are pretty active and firm. There is but a moderate supply offering.

COFFEE—Rio is steadier and is less inquired for; 1,150 bags have been sold since our last, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. The transactions in other descriptions are quite limited at unchanged figures.

COPPER—The demand is not brisk, but there is no great eagerness to sell, and prices are without variation.

COTTON—A very limited business has been transacted in this line, to-day, at nominally the same quotations as those referred to in our last. The sales for the week ending to-day are said to have been confined to 7,000 bales. The inquiry is quite tame, but owners are not willing to make any further reduction in value, and this prevents an active trade. Until somewhat later European news shall have been received, it is not expected that any considerable movements will take place.

FEATHERS—We heard that 3,600 lbs. Live Geese were sold, but no price was mentioned.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the decline, depressed by increasing receipts and restricted home inquiry,—the only one of any moment in existence. The low grades suffer most from these influences, but the fancies and [illegible] are extending to all descriptions. The day's sales amount to 7,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 25 @ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite State	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 50

Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Common State, deliverable in all July, at $8 50. Besides what we have reported above, we understand some contracts were settled at $8 25 for common State, ℔ bbl., and others by the delivery and receipt of the flour, the transactions in this way comprising about 2,000 bbls. Canadian is sparingly sought after, and is without change in value. 1,200 bbls. common to extra were disposed of at $8 87½@$11 ℔ bbl. Southern continues inactive and depressed, with sales of 1,200 bbls. at from $10@$12 for inferior to extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has not varied much. There were 300 bbls. bought at $7 75@$8 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. There have also been 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal purchased at $4 87½@$5 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid. There is not much of a prime quality offering, but there prevails only limited inquiry, and this solely from millers, whose purchases are governed by their most urgent wants. A few small lots of Michigan white were taken at $2 50@$2 55 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping. There is [illegible] here, while the article is not in [illegible] about 1,800 bushels have been procured, [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. [illegible] Oats are in less demand, but firm, [illegible] bushel. Corn is more freely offered at [illegible] hence, it is more active. The day's [illegible] 100,000 bushels, chiefly Western [illegible] for inferior to strictly prime, ℔ [illegible] the stock was not quite so large, [illegible] disposition to pay more than $1 for [illegible] mixed, while many buyers thought [illegible] enough to offer for this description, [illegible] River were sold at our last [illegible].

HEMP—Remains inactive but firm. Some activity is looked for in a month or so; but sooner, not much business is apt to be transacted. Stocks are moderate, and prices are quite well supported, particularly for domestic.

HOPS—We heard that 100 bales last year's crop were sold at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb.—the latter an extreme rate, though some owners claim even more. The supply has been much lessened, and in view of the prevailing pretty active inquiry, holders are anticipating a further improvement in price, which makes them quite confident.

IRON—The movements in Scotch Pig since our last reach 400 tons, at $28 50@$30, each, and $30@$31, usual credit, ℔ ton. Market not brisk, but very firm. Other kinds are still unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern find tolerably free buyers, at $1 50 ℔ 1,000. They are not so abundant, though the stock is still ample enough.

LEAD—A small lot of Spanish was sold at $6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, and is steady, at 85c. for common and $1 15 for lump, ℔ bbl. The supply is lighter.

LICORICE PASTE—100 boxes Licorice Paste were sold at 18c.@19c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—There were 250 bbls. New-Orleans disposed of, at 30c.@33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and drooping, being now in very slack demand, though obtainable at $3 75@$3, mostly at $3 87½@$3, ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is not so freely dealt in, but is still quoted at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon. Shipping Tar is more sought after, and brings from $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl. Common Rosin is in fair request, and is firm, chiefly at $1 65@$1 87½ ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unaltered. 100 baskets Olive were sold at $3 37½@$3 50, each. Linseed is selling to a small way at 90c.@91c. ℔ gallon. Whale parcels are scarcely noticed, but are held at from 86½c.@88c., mainly at 88c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is even brisker and firmer, with sales for the day of 4,600 bbls. at $19 50 for new mess, $16 12½@$16 37½ for new prime; and $18 87½@$19, mostly $19 for old mess, ℔ bbl. Of the sales there were 500 bbls. mess, deliverable within 60 days, buyers' option, at $20 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at old figures; 250 pkgs. changed hands at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is still improving—sales having been made to-day of 480 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 400 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 00@$10 for Prime; $10 75@$12 75 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $25@$26 ℔ tre. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 250 trcs. Carolina at $5 75@$6 37½; and an invoice of London dressed East India on terms not disclosed.

SALT—The demand is not so brisk, but prices are supported.

SEEDS—The market here is generally quiet, and otherwise unchanged.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile sold at former figures.

SPICES—Seem less active, but not less firm.

SUGARS—Have not varied much. About 450 hhds. Cuba found purchasers at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Other small lots were reported as having been sold at previous rates.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime were taken at old quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate, prices without change. The sales since Friday have included, 85 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@12½c.; 311 packages Havana at 28c.@33c., and 140 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@10½c.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been effected at 38c.@38½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business to-day was moderate at unaltered rates. Ship owners were asking too much on Corn, for Liverpool, and thereby checked the export movement in this article. Some engagements of Cotton for the same port were reported at 3-16d. ℔ lb. For London, a small quantity of measurement goods has been taken at 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For Havre, the latest engagement was a cargo of Palm Leaf at $1,600, for the whole. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 45 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 38 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.........[illegible] Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

S. M. SEGEE (Imp. and Manuf.),...[illegible] Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. FICHT..........[illegible] Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

HAVILAND & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) [illegible] Vesey-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK..........443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,).. 70 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, [illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........[illegible] Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. [illegible] Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.......5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers.)..........40 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From [illegible] to [illegible] Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 125 East 25th, and 119 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 64 cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO..........117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO..........119 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)..........[illegible] William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO..........[illegible] Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO.....24 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.), 20 Maiden-lane

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—About 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th inst., between the Corn Exchange Bank and No. 35 Wall-st., Four Hundred Dollars in Bank Bills—hundreds and fifties. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st.

LOST—Friday afternoon in William-st., near John-st., by a hard working man, $54 in Bank Bills, mostly 5's, and 41 cents in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. 130 William-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of black match horses, 6 and 7 years old, free from vice and trick, stylish, and go well together. Can be seen at stable, No. 93 Mercer-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY—No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN, General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars, that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantage of giving the Engineer the power to apply the brakes: suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Or will exchange for City lots; two first-class brown stone houses in 36th-st.; the houses are 19 by 65 feet, four stories, replete with all the modern improvements, well built, and elegantly furnished. For further particulars apply to WALLER & SEELY, No. 440 6th-av., CHAS. MEEKS, Jr., No. 30 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The largest portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire at No. 393 10th-av., in the store.

PEEKSKILL.—The subscriber offers for sale, a two story frame dwelling house, with basement, situated in a pleasant and retired portion of the village of Peekskill, and now occupied by the owner. The premises are in complete order, having a furnace and bath room. A portion of the furniture will be sold with the premises if desired, and possession given about the first of July, inst.

Also, a side-hill lot, of about 10 acres, with grove in the rear, 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depot.

Also, about 1 acre on the east side of Washington-st., 5 minutes' walk of the depot.

Also, about 2 acres on the west side of Washington-st., within 5 minutes of the depot.

Also, a lot 60x180, on Paulding-st., inclosed by a substantial fence, and having a well of water, 10 minutes' walk to the depot.

The four last-mentioned lots are elevated, having an extended view of the river and Highlands, and for beauty of location are unsurpassed. For particular information, apply to Messrs. GEORGE P. and THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., or at Peekskill to WM. E. NELSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden, and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, apply to LEWIS B. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. The house is two and a half stories, with a two story kitchen, pleasantly situated within two minutes' walk of the depot. The house has all the modern improvements, having a large cistern and a well of good water on the premises. Also, a great variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of J. P. STRYKER, No. 711 Broadway, or M. D. WILSON, Elizabethtown, N. J. Price $2,100.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. [illegible] West 24th-st.—Chelsea cottage—neat house and very desirable neighborhood. Rent $400. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 100 John-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Consisting of about seven acres of land, highly cultivated, with large new house, carriage house, &c.; buildings all new and in complete order. The location is one of the best at Tarrytown, being about three quarters of a mile from the depot, and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, up and down for 15 miles. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Ionic Cottage, a beautiful country residence, situated ½ of a mile from the Factoryville Landing, Staten Island; the house is a new frame, filled in with brick, two stories high; contains 10 rooms, with cellar, and is fitted up with range in the kitchen, closets, dumb-waiter, &c., complete; will be sold, with one acre of ground, for $4,500. Apply to J. SEXTON, architect, No. 121 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A valuable lumbering estate for sale, in Steuben Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,400 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and oak, three saw mills in full and complete operation—one by water and two by steam—making 30,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, bob sleds, wagons, chains, bars, gearing, tools and utensils—a full equipment for a large milling and farming establishment, 170 acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and seeded. This property is offered for sale as an entirety, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to capitalists as a sure thing for giving a large return. Price $35,000. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A very valuable property (frontage upwards of 400 feet) on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, adapted for all purposes, and free of restrictions. This property will yield a very large rental—its central position on a leading and valuable street, renders it most desirable. [illegible] At reasonable terms, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

$10 ONLY FOR A HOMESTEAD.—How many of our citizens say "I am houseless, I have no home." What mournful thoughts this sentence awakens in a person having a family which he loves, but no home of his own in which he can shelter them. Stop your mourning, gentle reader, and improve this opportunity. Seven hundred Building Lots in the village of ROSEVALE and FIFTY FARMS will be divided among 400 subscribers, on the 1st of July 1855. Each subscriber, for only $10, payable in installments, will receive a deed for two building lots, 20x100 feet, or a farm from two to ten acres. Apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FARM AT HASTINGS FOR SALE low, containing 32 acres, and within two miles of the Hudson River Railroad, with mill and water privilege. 200 or more trees of grafted fruit. Ten acres of heavy timber, and the remainder in grass. Apply to THEODORE HALLABY, corner 6th-av. and Waverley-place, or JOHN BOND, No. 16 Wall-st., up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Very desirable either for country seats or practical farmers, in the vicinity of New-York by railroad or steamboat; also, Western lands in Iowa and Illinois to exchange for City property; also, about $1,000 worth of land in Pennsylvania to exchange for house-hold furniture; also to sell, 2 beautiful farms in the vicinity of Port Jervis, will be sold at a great bargain; also, at Milford, Pa., an extensive water-power, with saw-mill, lath-mill, grist mill, clover-mill and machine-shop, with dwelling houses and outbuildings; also, a very desirable lumber tract with saw-mill and inexhaustible supply of white and yellow pine. Apply to ABBE & ROBINSON, No. 26 Wall-st., or No. 220 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 40 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, and built with the best materials and fitted in the best style. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 19 Exchange-place.

152 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—About one-half mile from the depot, in plots of 2 or 50 acres, having the finest river view between Sing Sing and New-York. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. FOSTER LORD, No. 36 Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—31 Lots, $35 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 2½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

YACHT FOR SALE—About 2 tons, well built, copper fastened, a fast sailer, and roomy and safe; well found, in perfect order, and sails new. Inquire of SYDNEY DORLIN, Nos. 11 and 13 Fulton Market.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—One beam engine and boiler, six horse power, with all the apparatus complete, in running order. Also, two work shops to let. Inquire of D. C. LAMPSON, 90 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

TO LET.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT STAMFORD, Conn.—One of the most desirable locations in the village; contains twelve good rooms, has all the modern City improvements, such as furnace, range, bath, dumb-waiter, ventilators, and gas throughout all, in most complete order. Good garden, with abundance of choice fruit, fine stable and carriage house on the premises; will be rented for the season or a longer period. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, Esq., at Stamford Depot, or address OWNER, Box No. 252 Post-Office. Also to let, as above, a very desirable cottage, unfurnished, will be rented low to a good tenant.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

$210 PER YEAR.—To let a desirable second floor over the store in brown stone house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st., finished with gas, baths, water closets; walls painted, two rooms and four bedrooms; abundance of pantry, drawers, &c. Apply immediately at No. 255 9th-av., of A. DAVIS.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel house, No. 129 6th-st., containing eleven rooms, with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In a pleasant location, well calculated for the accommodation of small families. Croton water in the rooms. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av., corner of Amos-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STABLE TO LET.—Stable in rear of No. 418 Broadway, in Crosby-st., 4 stalls and good room for carriage, harness and feed; off from the street, with the entire use of alley leading to stable; rent $25 per month; possession given immediately. Apply to S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island, 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and contains 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 201 West 16th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 136 Cliff-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

INSURANCE.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES.

Charles E. Russell,	Stanley Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel E. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic G. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward G. Coster,	Ewing Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jas Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	F. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George I. Ades,	John A. C. Gray.
H. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. New-York, March 1, 1855.

New-York, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Theo. Bevron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't B. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President. W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st. New-York, May 28, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beebe, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co. New-York, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James B. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter B. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Sivdell,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Mour,	Phillip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 6th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry D. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. G. Ward,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John C. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hewlet,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryee,	Thomas Havilland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Cass,
Crum. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. B. Bimbark,	[illegible]	David S. Holmes,
George Bend,	James R. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.—No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured.—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President. STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary. D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 208 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 178 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New York, June 15, 1855—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY, July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100 unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

SUMMER RETREATS.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK.—This new and commodious House will be opened for the reception of company on SATURDAY next, the 30th inst.

There can nothing equal in grandeur and beauty the shore and ocean scenery of the Nevisink Islands—there can no *where else be found such advantages for sea bathing* as are combined in the River and surf that stretch for miles in front of the Sea-View House.

The house has been elegantly and luxuriously furnished, and in all appointments it is not surpassed by any similar establishment.

All that experience and liberality can command—all that taste and comfort can desire—will be furnished for the entertainment of the guests who may favor the House with their patronage.

Those desirous of obtaining rooms either in the main house or in the adjoining cottages, can do so by applying at No. 90 Prince-st., or on the premises.

The steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make the trip each way DAILY from the foot of Jay st.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM. F. JONES, Proprietor.

KITTLE HOUSE—Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that the above house will be open for boarders on the 16th of July. The distance is twelve miles from Albany, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new, the rooms are large and airy, and the ground is high and healthy, thus making it a desirable Summer retreat. Board from $4 to $7 per week. N. KITTLE, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M.

The Alumni and friends are requested to join the Council, Faculty and Students at the University, at 9½ o'clock.

Examination for admission, MONDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary of Faculty.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 24 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 155 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical lights and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 6 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities: [list of cities illegible in part: Alexandria, Antwerp, Athens, Amsterdam, Berlin, Baden-Baden, Berne, Bombay, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Bremen, Brussels, Bagnères, Basle, Batavia, Beyrout, Cairo, Coblentz, Cologne, Cadiz, Colombo, Ceylon, Calcutta, Canton, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Dresden, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfort, Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Hague, Havre, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Kandy, Ceylon, Liverpool, London, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lyons, Lisbon, Madrid, Malta, Marseilles, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Mayence, Mulhouse, Madras, Manilla, Madeira, Melbourne, Naples, Nice, Oporto, Odessa, Paris, Pau, Palermo, Rome, Rotterdam, Rio de Janeiro, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Smyrna, Seville, Stettin, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, N. S. W., Turin, Toulon, Trieste, Venice, Vevay, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Warsaw, Zurich.]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle.........Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich.........Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine.........Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency.........Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities: [list of cities illegible in part]. Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.—By order of Hon. H. E. TALBOTT, Auditor of the State of Indiana. For account of Indiana suspended Banks, J. THOMPSON'S Stock Auction Sales ON THURSDAY, June 28, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

For account of the Bank of Attica, Ind.

$21,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
5,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Atlantic Bank, Jackson.
6,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Orange Bank, Paoli.
1,000 State of Indiana 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of Albany, New-Albany.
7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
State Stock Bank at Peru.
25,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of Bridgeport.
2,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of America, Mo[illegible].
6,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Public Stock Bank, Newport.
7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Elkhart County Bank.
40,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
5,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st June, 1855.
2,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st April 1855.
[illegible] Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Traders' Bank, Nashville.
16,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Per Individual Order.
7,000 Great Western Railroad Co. (Illinois) 7 per cent. Mortgage and Convertible Bonds. Interest February and August in New-York. Due 1865.
10,000 Memphis City (Tennessee,) 6 per cent. Bonds. Interest January and July in New-York. Due 1884.

All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of Sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.

The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as to the Board of Brokers) except the Indiana State Stocks, which are sold interest off. Office No. 2 Wall-st. JOHN THOMPSON.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 28 Wall-st. National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars containing the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office. B. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Ewen, W. R. Griffith, W. F. Havemeyer, Isaac L. Platt, Geo. A. Hoyt, W. H. Falls, Moses Taylor, Irad Hawley, Charles Morgan. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the City of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. *The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 5.* By order of the Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

TO CAPITALISTS—$30,000 WANTED—For from 3 to 5 years, for which 9 per cent. per annum will be paid, interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and mortgage security given on unincumbered real estate in the best business square in Cincinnati; the property being worth $100,000 or $70,000 besides buildings and being under lease at this time to first-class tenants at about $10,000 per annum. Taxes on property $700 per annum. Title clear, without a shadow of doubt. References given to a number of the first business houses and bankers of New York for punctuality, &c. Address Box No. 68, Cincinnati Post-Office, Ohio.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—NEW YORK, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the *Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855*, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsmen. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, June 15, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 32 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

WANTED IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE—A competent person to take the entire charge of the Brooklyn department of their business. He must be a resident of Brooklyn, perfectly acquainted with the value of property there, a good business man, and not more than 40 years of age. Also, a competent man for the Bond and Mortgage department; one already in the business preferred. Also, one for the Farm and Country Seat department. To persons of good business talents and enterprise, liberal terms will be offered. To save trouble, applicants will please state their qualifications. Address Box No. [illegible].

$2,500.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a pleasant, respectable business, which is now paying over $2,000 net profit per annum, and can be more than doubled by the assistance of a suitable partner. References exchanged. A full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name, G. L. L., this office.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. $30,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No. [illegible] Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a cash business already established, which will pay a large profit. Address INDUSTRY, at this office, stating where an interview may be had, when all necessary information will be given.

BAKERY FOR $175.—For sale in a good location on the western side of the City, the five years' lease, goodwill and fixtures complete of an old-established bakery. Inquire of Mr. JONES, No. 7 Christopher-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 18, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock [illegible] out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, [illegible] payable as soon as the Company shall realize [illegible] sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 1, 1855, payable [illegible] not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.

At any time on or after the 10th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 1, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a bond, or pay the deficiency in cash at the same rate.

Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there, and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry. E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

Office of Mich. So. and Nor. Ind. R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st., New York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 31st May, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives in Bank, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Cleveland, June 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of July inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois, will be paid at the Agency of the State on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $[illegible] per cent.) will be paid upon the following Coupons from 1, and New Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1849 from Old $1,000, [illegible] Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July 1849, from [illegible] Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st.—The trustees of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after the third Wednesday in July. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as the principal. *All money deposited in this bank on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.* Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. By order of the Board. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after that date: CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company. CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for the Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company. CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes. HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company. ATWOOD & CO.

Office of Hempfield Railroad Company, Philadelphia, June 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the Bonds of the city of Wheeling (Va.,) issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons. WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

Office Hillsboro' and Cincinnati R. R. Co., Cincinnati, June 21, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE on the 1st day of July, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York; or at the office of FALLIS, BROWN & CO., in this City. SAMUEL E. KEYS, President.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors. C. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st. New York, June [illegible], 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st of July on the Bonds of the MILWAUKIE and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, June 22, 1855. A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo. W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent. Bonds, will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30, on presentation of the Coupons. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, June 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., for the amount of capital stock paid in, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d July prox. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, June 26, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution on and after the 2d of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL E. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons on and after the 30th June, 1855.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. E. E. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 29 William-st., New York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 24 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 44 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant city suites as low as $25, at the factory and wareroom 355 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. besides every style of elegant and fashionable ornamental suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY ... [illegible] ... I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange ... in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST ... [illegible] ... J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Last Sale previous to the 4th of July, of WINES and warranted Imported Havana and Principe CIGARS ... [illegible] ... Sold to close up shipments. Also, 111,000 very superior imported Havana and Principe cigars ... [illegible] ... They are sold to close consignments. Can be examined on morning of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855 ... [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of THOMPSON PRICE, Administrator of the Estate of HEZEKIAH LYON, deceased:
20 shares Manhattan Company, $50 each.
... [illegible] ...
20 La Farge Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock ... [illegible] ... No postponement.

JOHN B. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY OAKLEY & WRIGHT.—Office No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Assignee's sale of a large and extensive assortment of fancy, staple, and domestic dry goods, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. ... Brooklyn. Will be continued THIS DAY ... [illegible] ... By order of N. LAKE, Esq., Assignee.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

N. S. WOOLLEY & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 28 Beekman-st., corner of William-st., an extensive assortment of household furniture ... [illegible] ... to pay advances. Sale without reserve.

ROBERT D. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Nassau-st. ... [illegible] ... Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. ... [illegible] ...

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART, mortgage sale—THIS DAY ... [illegible] ...

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED GOODS AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock ... [illegible] ...

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, twenty Horses. Also, new and secondhand Carriages of all descriptions, double and single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, &c., at the residence No. 133 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire costly furniture of the above first class house on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock ... [illegible] ...

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Bowery ... [illegible] ... By order of Mortgagee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1855, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st. ... [illegible] ... Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HORSES.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell in front of their store No. 19 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock M., two bay horses, 8 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound, taken from a Long Island farm by order of the mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallet & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos ... [illegible] ... HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS ... [illegible] ...

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos ... [illegible] ... Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 90 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. ... [illegible] ... Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 135 and 137 Grand-st. ... [illegible] ...

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS ... [illegible] ...

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave ... [illegible] ... Can be seen at No. 24 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3 on Wednesday and Thursday.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 743 Broadway ... [illegible] ...

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, BOUDOIRS AND MELODEONS, new and old, in carved and plain cases, for rent at low rates, with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made this month will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES E. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1853.—Notice is hereby given ... all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County ... [illegible] ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given ... PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) ... [illegible] ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY ... [illegible] ... C. HAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) ... [illegible] ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ... THE BANK OF THE UNION ... [illegible] ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 333 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.—Open daily ... [illegible] ...
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. ... [illegible] ...
WALTER V. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS ... [illegible] ...
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

BRYAN'S CARBONATED KALI.—For pleasure ... [illegible] ...
H. J. BOLESTON.
Agents wanted in all the principal cities and towns.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple. ... [illegible] ...

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
... [illegible] ...
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
... [illegible] ... Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. ... [illegible] ... All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

COOPER'S ANTI-PAIN TINCTURE.—Is decidedly the best article of medicine in use ... [illegible] ... For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FITS CURED. SCHUYLER FALLS, March ... 1855.

MR. COOPER—Dear Sir: ... [illegible] ...
HENRY LODELL, Jr.
MARY E. LODELL. } Parents.
HENRY LODELL, Sen.
ELIZABETH LODELL. } Grand Parents.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. ... [illegible] ...
P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.
EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill ... [illegible] ... The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages ... [illegible] ... M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 63 Reade-st., corner of Broadway ... [illegible] ...

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. ... [illegible] ...

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend ... [illegible] ...

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—... [illegible] ... JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. ...

WILKIN'S AMIELET.—Prepared by Dr. S. M. Elliott's prescription ... M. WILKIN, No. 64 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., ... [illegible] ...
HENRY GERKER.
HENRY JORDON.
FREDERICK STAAKE.
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ... [illegible] ...
MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—... GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER ... [illegible] ... H. GERKER. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st. ... [illegible] ...
J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton ... [illegible] ...

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY ... [illegible] ...

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad ... [illegible] ...
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855 ... [illegible] ...
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad and People's Line of Steamboats ... CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT. ... [illegible] ...
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS. ... [illegible] ...
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. ... [illegible] ...
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: ... [illegible] ...
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan ... [illegible] ...
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day ... [illegible] ...
I. V. BAKER, Sup't. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—... [illegible] ...
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing ... [illegible] ...
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River ... [illegible] ...

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City ... [illegible] ...

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest ... [illegible] ...
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY ... [illegible] ...
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article ... [illegible] ... WM. BLAKE.

PURE ZINC PAINTS—HENRY AITKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company ... [illegible] ...

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters ... [illegible] ... for sale by R. D. GATES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
... [illegible] ...

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.
... [illegible] ...
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
... [illegible] ...

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool ... [illegible] ...
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
... [illegible] ...
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. ... [illegible] ...
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS. ... [illegible] ...
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. ... Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock ... [illegible] ... apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad ... [illegible] ... For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA PASSAGE.—... via Nicaragua ... [illegible] ... apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. ...

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. ... [illegible] ... Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows: ... [illegible] ...

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. ... for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK ... [illegible] ...

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup ... [illegible] ...

POSTPONED.—The excursion of the Sabbath School of the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church ... [illegible] ...

THE UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL of Brooklyn will have its annual excursion THURSDAY, June 28 ... [illegible] ...

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD can be chartered for the above purpose by applying to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—... [illegible] ...

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—... [illegible] ...

COAL.

COAL.—... [illegible] ...

COAL.—... [illegible] ... PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts. ...

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard ... [illegible] ... J. L. WORTH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against ... [illegible] ...
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—HERMAN SAHALL against RICHARD KLINGHOLZ, FREDERICK A. BOLTE and MARIA ... [illegible] ...
T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—THOMAS D. ECKERSON having made application ... FREDERICK NAILOR ... [illegible] ...
E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JOHN HAGGERTY ... [illegible] ...
PATRICK BRADLEY,
WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... MATTHEW TRUTE ... [illegible] ...
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
J. GEORGE KIP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... THOMAS HALE ... [illegible] ...
MOSES L. HALE,
JOSIAH L. HALE, } Executors.
JOSHUA HALE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JOHN C. RYAN ... [illegible] ...
EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... ROBERT D. WEEKS ... [illegible] ...
JOHN A. WEEKS, Executor &c. of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... GEORGE W. GILLETT ... [illegible] ...
WILLIAM A. HALSEY,
ELIZA P. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... REBECCA McCULLUM ... [illegible] ...
JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JOSEPH SMALLEY ... [illegible] ...
SUSANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... ABRAM BAILEY ... [illegible] ...
ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... FERNANDO W. COOK ... [illegible] ...
THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JOHN HEANY ... [illegible] ...
DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... DAVID H. ARNOTT ... [illegible] ...
JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator,
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... DAVID HART ... [illegible] ...
ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock ... [illegible] ...
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. ... The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. ... [illegible] ...

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson. The steamer METROPOLITAN ... [illegible] ...

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily ... [illegible] ...

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1 ... [illegible] ...

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River. Fare $1.—The steamer TRAVELER ... [illegible] ...

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, FORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 4 P. M. daily ... [illegible] ...

New-York Daily Times.

[Advertisement.]
Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at
RANKIN'S OLD STAND No. 104 BOWERY.
Special attention is invited at this season to the
[illegible] UNDER-VESTS,
originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The concluding examination of the classes in this College will begin on Monday next, 2d July, and last until Tuesday, 10th July. They are held in the College Chapel, and we have the authority of the President for saying that it will be gratifying to the Faculty of the College to find these examinations attended by persons interested in such subjects. The details will be found in the advertisement.
The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, 11th July.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, sore, bad leg or ulcer, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings [illegible], factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE.—The sale of 115 Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, advertised to come off on Monday, the 25th, is adjourned till Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, in consequence of the weather. The same accommodation will there be provided to those desiring to attend. For full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]
NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most powerful bill of attraction is announced at this house for to-night. Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are to appear in two prominent pieces, viz.: "The Lamplighter" and "Youthful King;" in addition to these will be presented the laughable and interesting extravaganza of "1855, or 100 Years Hence."

[Advertisement.]
DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 690 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street. In Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]
If you wish to enjoy yourself rationally, go and see the exceedingly comic drama from London, "The Ruistress of Toledo," played both this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, and all the Curiosities of the Museum thrown in.

MARRIED.

In this City, in Calvary Church, on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. Mr. Towell, CARLETON T. SAWIN, of Buffalo, to Miss HARRIET MCKEEN, of this City.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. M. Weston, J. [illegible] PYLE to JULIA M. DITTER, all of Brooklyn.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. Dr. Foster, JOSEPH [illegible] to MARIETTA F., daughter of John [illegible].

At the Presbyterian Church, Southold, L. I., on Sunday, June 24, by Rev. M. Whittaker, Mr. SIMEON N. FROST, of New-York, to Miss EMILY, second daughter of Charles A. [illegible], Esq., of Southold.

At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. H. West, Jr., ALANSON G. SANBORN, Esq., and Miss JENNIE G., daughter of the late Joseph C. D. Orfeuille, all of Cincinnati.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, June 24, by Rev. John B. Alliger, Mr. RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, of this City, to Miss MARY DITMARS, daughter of James Ditmars, Esq., of the former place.

St. Louis papers please copy.

At Mechanicville, N. Y., June 19, by Rev. John P. Newman, of the M. E. Church, ONEIDA CONVERSE to Miss ANGELINE BURDON, of the above place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, LOUISA C., wife of Robert Billsborrow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 291 Madison-st.

In this City, on Friday, June 22, MICHAEL MULLEN, of Chatham-st., aged 28 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Monday, June 25, JAMES PATTISON, aged 36 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Hubert-st.

In this City, June 25, CATHARINE M. OLWELL, wife of Matthew Olwell, aged 48 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 27. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Her remains will be interred in Eleventh-st. Cemetery.

OBITUARY.—Died, Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of his father, at Pottlins Bridge, SAMUEL LOUCKS, Esq., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, aged 23. Mr. Loucks was the son of Henry Loucks, Esq., formerly the law partner of Abraham Van Vechten, Esq., in Albany. After receiving a highly finished and classic education, and being licensed in the legal profession, in 1850, he went to the City of New-York, full of hope and promise, and became connected with Messrs. Blunt & Ogden, No. 11 Wall-st., in the practice of law. After about three years of arduous and too confined application to business, his health began to fail, under that most insidious and flattering of all diseases, consumption. When no longer able to attend to the duties of the office, he returned home, where during his protracted illness of about two years, he received every attention and care which fond and doting parents and friends could bestow, till he yielded up his spirit to his God.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 26.

$4,000 California 7s, '70..	[illegible]		300 Harlem Railroad..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Indiana State 5s..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] do..	[illegible]		200 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] do..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Missouri 6s..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] do..	[illegible]		50 Nor. & Wor. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible] do..	[illegible]		10 Stonington R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Virginia 6s..	[illegible]		100 Reading Railroad..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Har. 1st Mort. Bds..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible]			400 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Erie Bonds of '75..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] H. Riv. 3d mtg. Bds..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] H. Riv. 2d mtg. Bds..	[illegible]		100 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds..	[illegible]		500 do..	[illegible]	
[illegible] do..	[illegible]		3000 Erie Railroad..	[illegible]	
[illegible]					
[illegible] City Bank..	[illegible]				
[illegible] American Ex. Bank..	[illegible]				
[illegible] National Bank..	[illegible]				
[illegible] Nicar. Transit Co..	[illegible]				
[illegible] Hanover Bank..	[illegible]				
[illegible] Shoe & Leather Bk..	[illegible]				
[illegible] Corn Exchange Bk..	[illegible]				
[illegible] U. S. Trust Co..	[illegible]				
[illegible] Canton Co..	[illegible]		Hud. R. Railroad..	[illegible]	
[illegible]			Mich. Cen. Railroad..	[illegible]	
[illegible]			Clev. and Pitts. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible]			Galena & Chi. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Cumberl'd Coal Co..	[illegible]				
[illegible]			Clev. and T. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Gard. Gold Mine..	[illegible]				
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R..	[illegible]				
[illegible]			Chic. and R. I. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible]			M. S. and N. I. R. R..	[illegible]	
[illegible] Panama Railroad..	[illegible]				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Indiana State 5s..	[illegible]	N. Y. Central R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. C. R. R. Bo..	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible] do..	[illegible]	Erie Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds..	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible] New York Cen. 7s..	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Con. B. '71..	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company..	[illegible]	do..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Nicar. Trans. Co..	[illegible]	Panama Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co..	[illegible]	Mil. Central R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Toledo R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible] Chic. & Rock Isl'd..	[illegible]		

TUESDAY, June 26—P. M.

This was mail day for the Collins steamer Atlantic, sailing direct from this port at noon to-morrow. There was an increased offering of Foreign Bills, and for the first time for several packets, the supply of Prime Sterling appeared to be in excess of the demand. Much of the business was done at 110 ₩ cent. net to the buyer, and some very good bills were placed as low as 109¾. The settling rate with the large Bankers, for credits, was 110¼. They manifest, of course, less disposition to use gold in their exchanges, and the total shipment by this opportunity, notwithstanding the fresh supply of Gold Bars, delivered ready for export use by the California steamer yesterday, is not likely to exceed two-thirds the large sums recently sent by the Collins Line. The engagements at the ship's office this afternoon were considerably below a million of dollars, though other entries may be made early to-morrow. This improved look of the Foreign Exchanges, and the official statement of the morning of the Bank reserve of Specie, caused a very firm feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the dealings, without being quite as heavy as on some of the very buoyant and speculative days of last week, show a general improvement in prices—say ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. The temporary demand and reaction at the close of last week, is evidently over for the present, and the Road Stocks, particularly, were taken hold of with renewed confidence. The sales of Erie were over 7,500 shares at the Brokers' Board, and of other Roads, 6,500 shares. The sales of State and Railway Bonds foot up $320,000.

The Money Circulars prepared for to-morrow's steamer, and the actual sales at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for a number of the leading Federal, State and Miscellaneous Securities in this market, for the information of parties dealing in them on the other side:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	119	New-York City 5s, 1860	103
U. States 5s of 1865	111	Philadelphia 6s	94½
U. S. 6s of 1856	104	Cincinnati 6s	87
U. S. 5s of 1864	105	St. Louis 6s	86
New-York long 6s	120	San Francisco 10s	103½
New-York 6s of 1860-3	111	Pittsburg 6s	81
Ohio 6s of 1860	106	Milwaukee 7s	84
Ohio 6s of 1875	110	Cleveland 7s	105
Pennsylvania 5s, old	90	New-York Central 7s	102½
Pennsylvania 5s, con	94	Erie 7s, 1875	91¼
Kentucky 6s	105	Illinois Central 7s	84
Tennessee 6s	98½	Erie 7s, 1883	94½
Missouri 6s	97½	New-York Central 6s	90
Virginia 6s	100½	Panama 7s	103½
Louisiana 6s	94	Delaware & Hudson	133
Indiana 5s	86	Ohio Trust	102
California 7s	90½	N. Y. Life and Trust	150

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

London	109¾@ 110¼
Paris	5.12½@ 5.15
Amsterdam	41½@ 41¼
Frankfort	41½@ 41¼
Bremen	79½@ 79¾
Hamburg	36½@ 36¾
Antwerp	5.13¾@ 5.15
Berlin, Leipsic and Cologne	73¾@ 74

The business in demand money loans, for Stock purposes, continues active; most of the negotiations at 6 ₩ cent. to the strong Brokers. Some of the Banks hold out for 7 ₩ cent., and the differences paid between cash and time contracts at the Board are equal, in many cases, to 8 @10 ₩ cent. The Bill-Brokers report a slightly increased offering of paper, at present, cheap outside rates of interest, but they continue to be supplied with more money than they can satisfactorily use in this way. We quote the range of discounts 6 to 8 ₩ cent., 30 days to 4 months, first-class names. The Banks generally 7 ₩ cent. from their customers and on transient lists of paper. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $100,000 in Coin from the West, and $152,833 Custom and other Government receipts. The payments were $36,316, and the regular balance, at the close, $1,487,318.

The Metropolitan Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. The Mariner's Savings Bank pays 6 ₩ cent. interest per annum to their depositors the 1st of July. Mr. THOMPSON advertises the large sale of Indiana Stocks, by order of the State Auditor, for Thursday next, the 28th inst. The amount is $140,000.

The finances, progress and prospects of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road and its Ohio River branches, are made the subject of a lengthy review by the Wellsville, Ohio, *Patriot*. This paper is printed in a Bituminous Coal region, on and near the river, from which the writer confidently believes the Road is soon to derive a large extra traffic. This part of its business amounted to about $50,000 last year; it will reach $225,000 this year, and the mines are ready to supply to the Lake markets 360,000 tons, which at the current freights would yield $540,000 to the Road, as soon as its branches and the main stem have the Coal equipments to do the business. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Company, it will be borne in mind, suffered severely in the general freight traffic last Fall, from the failure of the Grain and other crops on the line of their Road. This, while they were struggling to finish their Ohio River branches, bore peculiarly hard upon their Bond negotiations, besides knocking down their Stock to about 35 ₩ cent., although the latter stood as high as par the year before. The case, it is now certain, will be very different next Fall, or as soon as the present large crop in that section of Ohio is gathered. The main line stands in an expenditure of $3,662,000, for 101 miles of the Road and the equipment. The gross earnings on this in 1853 were $432,662, net $267,277. In 1854 the gross earnings were about $500,000, and the net $285,000. The Road was operated for about 40 ₩ cent. As a further expenditure of $1,034,000 was made to the close of '54, (or to November, the date of the last full report,) on the Tuscarowas and Ohio branches, the cash dividends on the Stock were necessarily suspended. The gross receipts the present year—the Tuscarowas branch being complete—are estimated at $781,000, and the net $400,000, against

Cost of main line	$3,662,000
Tuscarowas branch	649,000
Total of finished work	$4,311,000
Ohio branches to November	505,000
Estimate to finish and equip	1,078,000
Total cost	$5,894,000

Represented by—

Capital stock	$2,686,000
Bonds sold	2,036,000
To be funded	1,172,000
	$5,894,000

The net earnings this year, if the estimate be realized, would give 9½ ₩ cent. on the cost of the finished sections; but as the unfinished work is a burden on the traffic of the year to the extent of the interest on the cost incurred, the result would be something like—

Seven ₩ cent. $1,036,000 funded	$142,000
Interest on unfunded debt, say	70,000
Seven ₩ cent. $2,686,000 stock	188,000
Net increase, 1855	$400,000

Towards funding the floating debt as it stood in November, $580,000, and the additional expenditure on the Ohio branches, the Company hold—

City and County Bonds unsold	$230,000
Second Mortgages unsold	434,000
Stock to be paid up	85,000
Total	$758,000
Add Real Estate Bills receivable, &c	365,000
Total unfunded means	$1,123,000
To liquidate	1,172,000

It is not improbable that the policy of the Directors, so far as the dividends of 1855 are concerned, will be to pay out to the Stockholders part of the unsold Second Mortgages of the Company, at par, or the City and County Bonds subscribed to the Road in Pennsylvania, and which, by the terms of subscription, cannot be sold under par. We copy in another place so much of the article in the Wellsville paper as relates to the Coal Trade likely to be furnished to the Road.

Money Circular for the Continent.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26.

For three days after the date of our last advices, of June 19, the great animation then noticed went on increasing, reaching a degree of excitement seldom witnessed in our market, during which, prices reached their culminating point of the week. The demand, although extending to almost every class of Stocks, was more particularly directed towards Railroad Shares, and the more current Railroad Bonds. A reaction, natural after such great excitement, and a desire, in some cases, to realize the handsome profits offered by the great rise, induced a decline; wide fluctuations ensued, leaving the market, however, generally much above our last week's quotations. In this activity, the European orders have but little participated, being, in most cases, limited too low for execution. A feature worthy of notice, is the large amount of various Loans negotiated during the week, either under sealed proposals or at public auction, and the great competition for them, the prominent of which we mention below. The bids for the $2,750,000 New-York State 6's exceeded seven times the amount to be awarded. In United States 6's 1867 and '68, 119 has been offered, without finding any sellers. The rise on State Stocks upon our last quotations, is ½ for Ohio 6's, ½ for Louisiana 6's, and 1 ₩ cent. for Missouri 6's. The two latter, as well as Indiana 5's and Tennessee 6's without material change in prices, gave rise to pretty active transactions. In City and County Bonds transactions have been very moderate, and there are no fluctuations worth noticing. * * * The great activity in the Stock Market has caused a little more inquiry for Money, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and the rates remain unchanged. On demand, 5@7, paper scarce; 5@7 for first class, according to length.

DE COPPET & CO.

Circular of Marie & Kanz.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, June 26, 1855.

The ascending movement which prevailed at the Stock Exchange of our last advices, and which had already become marked, was renewed with a redoubled impetus during the three days ensuing, and affected all securities, almost without exception, bearing least on State Stocks and most on Western Shares. So rapid and extraordinary was the advance that it finally led on Thursday to a sensible reaction—the natural consequence of so sudden a rise. The reaction was considerable on Western Shares, less decided on other Stocks. It continued to be felt up to yesterday, when the Market turned and was again firm, continuing so up to the present time. We have rarely known so great a rise and such important transactions in the same space of time. The business of the week amounts to $17,500,000, exclusive of private transactions, the extent of which is considerable but impossible to determine. We would further mention, as leading features of the week, a continued abundance of money, a marked demand for all kinds of investment securities on the part of home capitalists, an exceptional and proportionally unimportant demand from abroad, less disinclination here to encourage new projects, and, finally, the decision by the Superior Court of this State, declaring the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company liable for the frauds of its former agent, ROBERT SCHUYLER. The case will probably be carried up to the Court of Appeals.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for England.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

Since date of our last respects, 12th inst., there has been a material advance in all descriptions of stock securities, particularly those of the leading railroads. The upward movement was caused by the favorable accounts from Europe, the promise of an abundant harvest, the continued and increasing abundance of money, and the renewed confidence in railroad shares and bonds, growing out of the resumption of cash dividends in several instances, and the prospects of a very large traffic on the leading lines during the remainder of the year. The transactions in the stock market for the fortnight have been unusually large. Prices reached their highest point on the 21st inst., when Illinois Central Railroad bonds sold at 86, New-York Central Railroad shares at 102½; Michigan Central at 104; Cleveland and Toledo, 86; and Michigan Southern 110½. There has since been some reaction, but the market closes firm at our quotations, and the general impression is, that a further advance will be realized during the Summer.

The new issue of $2,750,000 of New-York State 6 ₩ cent. stock, due in 1873, was taken on 20th and 21st inst., at $117 20@$118 75. This is the highest premium ever paid for a 6 ₩ cent. state loan, and the demand was almost entirely for Banking purposes—principally to replace $2,600,000 of 5 ₩ cent. stock now in the Banking Department, payable on 1st proximo. An inquiry for United States loans, for the same purpose, has advanced the price for 6s of 1867–'68 to 119. The office of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of Government stocks has not been renewed. There has been considerable activity in State bonds generally, at advancing prices. A large sale of Indiana 5s, deposited as security for circulation by some of the suspended Banks of that State, will shortly be made at auction, by order of the State Auditor.

We give below extracts from a late report of the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies. The last-named Company has recently negotiated the balance, $770,000, of its first mortgage bonds, which insures the opening of the line to Lafayette, 203 miles from Toledo, its eastern, and within 40 miles of the Illinois State line, its western terminus, before the close of the present year. This last section will be completed next Spring. The consolidation of the two roads is perfect, and their interests are identical. Their favorable location, in one of the most productive sections of the United States, and the importance of their connections East and West, with which they will form the shortest route from St. Louis and other important points on the Mississippi River to New-York, will secure for them a large and profitable business. The bonds which, on account of the unfinished condition of the work, have been neglected until the late negotiation, are now in demand, and have a strong upward tendency.

CAMMANN & CO.

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27.

At the date of our last respects per *Pacific*, on the 13th inst., our market closed steady, with indications of a pause in the excitement which had characterized the operations of the preceding month, owing to telegraphic advices of continued and heavy rains at the Southwest. The large advance at Liverpool, brought by the *Atlantic* on that morning, barely raised prices ⅛ cent., and was lost the next day by the pressing desire of parties to realize on large speculative purchases, which they had to receive. The sales for that week, up to the arrival of the *St. Louis* on the following Wednesday, were 12,000 bales, which includes shipments of speculation Cotton in default of sales here at maturity of contract. Ordinarily, the advices brought by the *St. Louis* to 5th inst., of an advance of ⅛d. would have steadied our market, but the idea of heavier receipts disturbed sellers, and as buyers for speculation did not come forward and an opinion prevailed that the *Asia* would not confirm the quotations, which later in the day proved correct, the market set in for a gradual decline. The letters by the *Asia* were received on Friday morning, but did not exercise any influence on prices as our market continued to be controlled by local causes. The sales and shipments since were confined to speculation Cotton, and have averaged about 1,500 bales daily. Our quotations are reduced ⅛c. on Ordinary, ⅛c. to ¼c. on Middlings, and ⅛c. on high grades, in the fortnight, closing firmer.

The rains which occurred a fortnight since have not had the effect anticipated. The rivers at Mobile have again rapidly fallen, after discharging about 28,000 bales in the fortnight, mostly from the Warrior River, and leaving fully 130,000 bales in the country, which is now very doubtful of being brought to market this season. In January last we were advised of 30,000 bales Cotton waiting navigation at Aberdeen, Miss., on the Tombigbee River. There is now no stock of consequence there, it having been hauled at the current rate of $12 ₩ bale to Memphis for shipment. Such operations place the early interior buyers on a par with the present high market rates at the sea ports. Some Cotton is reaching New-Orleans from Red River, but not above Alexandria. On 16th inst., the Arkansas River had risen four feet at Little Rock, which is 160 miles below the Cotton section, and hopes were entertained that some flat boats would get out. The Washita and other streams will all be benefited by these general rains, but as regards navigation, it is too late beyond a single trip for light draught boats. A large amount of the present crop is unavailable, and we must wait for the Autumn. The crop figure will be under 2,750,000. The growing crop is doing well, the recent rains being of great benefit to it.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Another Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27.

Our last report hence per *Pacific* was under date of the 13th inst. The *Atlantic's* accounts were at hand the same morning, advising a further advance of ⅛d. ₩ lb.—and although of a more favorable character than anticipated, failed to stimulate our market, which closed quiet at quotations then advised, with sales for the week of 8,000 bales.

During the past week, the transactions have been at irregular prices,—the sales being mostly lots in speculators' hands which were offered at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. Most of our regular dealers, however, prefer waiting later advices rather than sell at this reduction,—and our stock on hand being small, without the probability of any increase, present prices, although now nominal, seem likely to be maintained, if not augmented. The condition of our manufacturers is better, the advance in goods for the past two months being beyond that in Cotton, and the requirements for our own consumption, even in the absence of an extended inquiry for export and speculation is likely to be extensive, even should no further improvement in the manufactured article take place.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the *St. Louis* arrived, with accounts of ⅛d. advance, and on the afternoon of same day the *Asia's* telegraphic advices were received, reporting the above improvement lost, but the market closing firmly at quotations of week previous. Since receipt of the above, the inquiry has been confined to small purchases—market closing quiet. Sales for the week, including parcels shipped from first hands, 7,000 bales.

The prospect for the growing crop continues good.

The Southern rivers are again reported as low, and the chances for increased receipts consequently diminished.

The decrease in receipts is now 175,000 bales, and in stock on hand 200,000 bales; increase in exports to France 114,000 bales; decrease to Great Britain 23,000 bales; total increase to all foreign ports 47,000 bales.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON.

The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.

A meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and the Huron and Oxford Railroad Company, (the three last-named Companies being consolidated under the name of the first-named Company,) was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed by the Directors, as to a plan for adjusting the financial difficulties of the Company.

The meeting, which was exceedingly large, was called to order by Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., who nominated as Chairman Mr. WILLIAM M. VERMILYEA, and as Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM DEMOOT. The nominations being unanimously approved of, these gentlemen presided.

The report of the Committee was then presented and read. We give a full summary of its contents. The indebtedness of the Company on the 1st of June, consisted of original Mortgage Bonds due July, 1855, $34,000; First Mortgage Bonds due in 1859 and 1869 of the now consolidated roads, $1,290,000; Second Mortgage Bonds, $540,000; Consolidated Bonds, $318,000; Fifty Dollar Income Bonds, C. & L. E., mostly due and part in judgment, $75,000; Judgments for money borrowed to pay interest, &c., $320,000; Sundry debts not in judgment, for labor, materials, taxes, &c., $75,000; arrears of interest due Jan. and June, 1855, $93,050. The present stock on the 126 miles of road amounts to $1,350,000, while the equipment consists of ten first-class, two second-class, and three third-class locomotives; twenty-eight-wheel stock cars, forty gravel cars, thirty hand cars, nine first-class, and three second class passengers cars, six mail and baggage, 127 eight-wheel, box 76 platform, and 20 ditching cars.

The Committee report that the causes which have led to the present embarrassed state of affairs are:

1. The cost of the road is much greater than the business can render remunerative. The principal item of business being transportation of freight, it will not yield so large a revenue nor so great a net profit as if it was a passenger thoroughfare.

2. The debt is too large for the total cost, and a serious loss of business, growing out of failure of crops or other causes, renders the prompt payment of interest uncertain.

3. The failure of crops in the years 1853 and 1854, caused a loss of business worth in ordinary seasons $100,000 per year.

4. The general stringency of the money market served to accelerate the catastrophe which sooner or later was inevitable. The business of the Road yielded a gross revenue for the past three years, as follows:

1852.	1853.	1854.
$300,638	$325,423	$328,956

For the first five months of the present and past three years, the business was:

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
$95,577	$103,339	$116,719	$90,748

The embarrassed condition of the Company's affairs, and the losses certain to follow litigation, seems to render a *general compromise necessary. Judicial proceedings* are now pending, instituted by the Trustees of the first mortgage of M. & S. C. Company to foreclose the mortgage upon that road. These proceedings, if successful, would very injuriously affect the value of *all of the securities of the Columbus and Lake Erie* Company, (the two Companies forming, with the Huron and Oxford Company, the present consolidated Company,) and render entirely valueless both the subsequent *securities* and stock of the Mansfield & S. C. Company; *if defeated*, it will be at the end of a long and severe contest, during which the property in question will be another exemplification of the fate of all things involved "in chancery." In addition, judgments to a large amount have been rendered against the Company, and parties who have advanced money to pay interest upon bonds, and to preserve the property of the Company, are pressing *their equities*; large arrears due laborers and material men, also embarrass the business of the road. It is conceded that the plan presented is far from securing to all, or perhaps any, their strict *legal rights*.

If carried out, the 1st mortgage bond-holders will secure the future prompt payment of their interest, and the subsequent creditors and stockholders save something valuable out of what now is, and without the compromise, valueless.

It is, therefore, proposed as a plan of adjustment:

To reduce the cost of the Road by general consent to $2,400,000, to be represented as follows: The 1st Mortgages on the Three Roads to remain as the only Mortgage liens—(after paying $34,000 original bonds due July, 1855,) will be	$1,290,000
For the balance of all debts and stock, stock to be issued	1,110,000
Total	$2,400,000

To be issued as follows: To holders of Second Mortgage Columbus and Lake Erie Bonds, and $50 Bonds at 50 cents. To holders of Mansfield and Sandusky City Consolidated, and Second Mortgage 10 ₩ cent.—of Huron and Oxford Second Mortgage; and owners of Floating Debt at 50 cents. Old stock in Mansfield and Sandusky City (and Huron and Oxford Road,) stock at 35 cents on the par. Stock in Columbus and Lake Erie Road, as consolidated—Stock at 45 cents on the par.

The holders of First Mortgage Mansfield and Sandusky City and Huron and Oxford, to surrender Four Coupons, and of Columbus and Lake Erie First Mortgage, to surrender Three Coupons. Out of first earnings to be appropriated $200,000 to pay unfunded debt, (laborers, materials, taxes, &c.)

The accrued interest on the bonds, except First Mortgage, is classed as floating debt, and to be paid in Stock at 50 cents.

Mr. HUNTER, of Ohio, then rose and said: Sir, we have met together here to take into consideration the expediency and necessity of reducing the amount of the capital of this Road, in which we are concerned. Experience has proved that it is impossible for the Road to sustain itself with the amount of debt that at present encumbers it, and hence the necessity of taking measures to close up its affairs under its present organization, or else that a new basis shall be adopted on which it shall rest in its after transactions.

The report which has been presented, I take it, expresses the material facts which are to be understood by those called on to act in the matter; but many have not had an opportunity to understand these facts in detail. I do not myself profess to be able to enlighten this assemblage on these particular points, not being myself a Railroad man; and I only address you to introduce to you Mr. BURRILL, of Connecticut, who is a practical Railroad man, and who is largely conversant with the facts of this Road that will be useful; he is present, and has been requested to be here to make such an explanation; and if it be the pleasure of the meeting to hear him, I presume that he will respond to your call.

Mr. BURRILL, of Conn., then came forward and made explanation as to the condition of the Road. He said: I have no interest, whatsoever, in any of the securities or stock of this road, therefore it would be proper that I should in a few words state the manner in which I became acquainted with the affairs of the Company.

I went to Ohio in company with Mr. BRINEY and some gentlemen that were interested, to attend the annual election and to acquire such intelligence as to the condition of the Road as we could in the few weeks we were to be on the ground. Since that time, in May, I have spent between two or three weeks in Sandusky as an arbitrator between this Company and the party to whom this Road was leased; from these sources I have had occasion to examine the Road, the track, the structure, gleaned all the intelligence that I have. As arbitrator, I the fixtures, the equipments—and I had occasion to look with some care at its general condition, and in the winter I made some examination of the books. I was requested to attend this meeting under the idea that the intelligence that I thus got might be of service.

I find that this Road originally consisted of three Companies, (mentioned before,) forming a Y at the northern terminus. The Northern or Mansfield and Sandusky Road was relaid in 1850, and in February, 1852, the Road, as consisting of the Sandusky and Mansfield and Sandusky and Newark, was leased for three years, the entire Road having then lately been relaid with heavy rail. It seems that at the time that the lease was made, the Company had a floating debt which was stated to have been $200,000. In the articles by which they agreed to lease, the Company agreed to do certain further works of construction, such as certain connections to be made at the Southern terminus, and dépôt to be built. It was also stipulated that three gentlemen should make examination of the road and make a statement of its condition and its necessities, and the Company was to make these expenditures as reported. These gentlemen estimated wants to the amount of $122,000, and the Road thereupon, with these conditions, went into the hands of the lessee, who in February, 1852, commenced to work. Since that time, considerable of the work agreed upon has been done, but no sufficient provision for the floating debt seems to have been made, so that it has been a burden on the Road to the present time. That fact, together with the interest which was regularly paid to December, but since remains unsettled, have rendered the net results of the Road insufficient or just barely sufficient to pay interest on bonds, but on account of the increasing floating debt, and the stringency of the money market during the last year, the proceeds of the Road have been appropriated to present necessities, and the amount of the floating debt still increasing, finally in the Autumn the Company broke down, finding it out of their power to renew their paper or to keep up their credit.

The great difficulty seems to me to arise from the largeness of the capital, which is more than the road is worth, and from that and the fact of the floating debt have arisen the embarrassments of the company.

It is impossible to conceive a concern more complicated than this is in its present condition,—consisting originally of these three companies each with two sets of bonds, then consolidated and in that shape having another set of bonds and a large floating debt, due and overdue, in all shapes in which money can be owing, from the amount of bank accommodation to the articles of supplies, with amounts of money due to operatives and little debts due all along the line of the Road, with everybody wanting to make attachment for his debt on all and everything that seems to belong to the company,—so embarrassed is it that it seems hardly impossible that it can go on. Process has been commenced in Ohio for the purpose of foreclosure and sale on the Sandusky and Mansfield Road, and it seems that like action will be taken on the other roads.

My impression is that the Road is worth and will pay the interest on the sum in the neighborhood of two and a half millions of dollars, that being with the present business, without calculation for increase of business, which I must say it is, however, anticipated will follow in from the Southern connections. I have taken into account nothing from that source. It appears that in 1852 the earnings of the Company amounted to $300,000, in '53 the sum of $325,423, and in '54 the sum of $328,956. It should be suggested, in connection with that statement, that there has been for two years an almost total failure of the crop of wheat; which is a large item of its earnings in 1852. From this source was received $60,000: in 1853 only $45,000, showing an increase of earnings from other sources, but a large decrease in this article of transportation; while in 1854, of $328,956, $8,000 only was received from this source, although the full receipts were largely on the increase. Now, taking a series of years, I suppose this Road must earn $350,000 to $400,000 from its local business and its net profit, the management being rather economical; 50 per cent. of the gross proceeds—equal to $150,000 or $200,000—being 7 per cent. on $2,500,000. If the expectation of the friends of the Road be realized, these earnings will, of course, be much larger.

As to the Road itself, a portion of the improvements that were provided for have been made, but only a moderate portion; they appear to have been more vigorously entered into during the last season, but a good deal of these improvements have been laid aside, as though cut off by this failure. One large item in these improvements was for bridges; the improvement proposed was to fill up an embankment on each side of the river crossings, and then to put a bridge across those places. One or two of these have been completed; two or three have thereto approximated, while some are just commenced; but the most of those not finished are in a defective condition. They cannot be called safe for any length of time; they may be made to last, with caution, for one or two years, but good economy demands that they be rebuilt.

A GENTLEMAN—Where is the most work done?

Mr. BURRILL—The largest portion of unfinished work is on the Sandusky and Newark line. A small portion of road has been ballasted, that should be completed; it is an item of considerable amount; quite a considerable number of embankments are too narrow and want filling up. The ties are getting old, a good many of them were made of timber that has been exposed for a year or two, these need early replacing. These, I think, are items of necessary construction, which are indispensable to an economical management of the Road.

The gentleman with me on the arbitration was one of the referees that made the examination of the Road at the time of the making of the lease, he also made the estimate at its termination; his name is WM. DERBY, and he is a skillful engineer; he took careful notes of the road at both times, and he also made an estimate of the amount required, which he supposes to be about $131,700. I should advise that any plan that should be adopted should include within it a provision for an expenditure within the next three years of at least $150,000. I think that there is hardly enough siding at present. Put in a complete position it will return seven per cent. on the amount of 2½ millions, as I have stated. Its difficulty is that it has a capital, debt and stock of four millions, and $500,000 or $600,000 is due, and the interest is overdue on its bonds and it is in a condition to be sacrificed under the first mortgages unless a combination shall be made, and it shall be saved,—as to the plan proposed in the report I have not paid particular attention to it, as I was not interested; it is a matter for you to decide; but that it is indispensable that something should be done, I need not point out. As to the holders of the first securities they must have a good deal of trouble before they will be able to realize the worth of their money; if they can but concert to get this debt swept off leaving it only with a debt of the first mortgage there can be no better railroad security in the country.

A GENT., No. 2.—In what state is the machinery?

Mr. BURRILL.—Very good; with ordinary repairs it would last for ten years, or, indeed, for any time.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of New-York, asked how the receipts had been disposed of?

After some remarks from several gentlemen,

Mr. CAMP, Chairman of the Committee, explained, that the receipts had been expended on construction account and in the regular payment of interest, which had been duly met up to last December. The Company struggled along as long as possible in hope.

Mr. HUNTER, of Ohio, called on Mr. PURDY, Vice President, to explain.

Mr. PURDY, of Ohio, stated that he had carefully examined the accounts of the Company, under the impression that something was wrong therein, but he had pleasure in stating that he had found all correct—there were faults of management in the conduct of the department, but no defalcation or shortcomings.

Mr. HUNTER then spoke of the necessity of a new organization, a matter which he considered, and which is generally conceded to be an essential.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition of the Committee of the Directors for the readjustment of the affairs of the Company, be referred to the Trustees of the bondholders of the three sets of bonds secured by mortgage, and that this meeting request them to take the same into consideration, and propose a matured plan for the reorganization and future management of the affairs and finances of the said Company, and report to an adjourned meeting.

Some conversational discussion then ensued on matters of no public import, after which the resolution was submitted and carried, an amendment to take the sense of the meeting on the recommendation of the Committee being lost.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee:

Messrs. Slate, Dehon, Lane, Ketcham, Sturges, and James Jessup.

The meeting then adjourned.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Road.

From the Wellsville Ohio Patriot, June 19.

COAL TRADE WITH THE LAKES.

The increasing activity daily perceptible in the freight-traffic over this road, is well calculated to impart increased confidence to holders of Stock, as a permanent investment. In fact, we know of no railroad investment, at the low figures ruling for its securities, that offers such inducements to capitalists as the stock or 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

The prospect of a bountiful harvest, up to the present time, was never more encouraging. A large crop of cereals will give the trunk roads at the West, a larger amount of business than at any former period, and from *increased earnings, furnish the means for relieving* many companies from financial difficulties. Our own is one of this class; and notwithstanding its finances, last year, were so crippled as to make it necessary to abandon, for a time, the completion of both of the lower extensions, it possesses, according to our view, natural advantages superior to any road of its length west of the Alleghanies. It is from Coal alone, it has the opportunity to double its whole earnings, as compared with those of last year.

The lower end of the road, or that part running from Alliance—the point of intersection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—to Wellsville, the present terminus on the Ohio River, passes through a fine, healthy, agricultural valley, rich in coal, iron ore, fire clay, limestone and salt springs, possessing at the same time every other element to sustain a large population.

This end of the road, until quite recently, when compared with the upper section from Alliance to Cleveland, has been regarded with indifference; as also the very interest that will ultimately prove the resurrection of the stock from its present ruinous low price. We feel safe in our assertion, that in *less than two years* its capacity for earnings, *from coal alone*, will more than double the north line from every other source; provided the Company are willing and have the ability to furnish: *First*, suitable wharf privileges at Cleveland; *Second*, a sufficient number of cars and motive power to take away the coal loaded daily upon the different coal "turn outs." To illustrate the truth of our prediction in regard to the coal traffic over the road, we have only to go into a brief calculation of the productive capacity of each coal interest on Yellow Creek, and to exhibit the *minimum* quantity that can be daily delivered into the cars, according to estimates from each party in interest—say by 1st of July next. We will commence by assuming a daily average supply—

	Tons.
From Wellsville, (Pittsburg and Cumberland.)	80
From Mouth Yellow Creek, (Linton & Diamond.)	300
From Hammondsville, (Hammondsville and New-York and Ohio Company.)	350
From Steubenville Road, (Illinois Company, and Riley & Co.)	370
From Salineville, (several interests.)	100
Total, daily	1,200
Total, yearly	360,000

The freight on this quantity of Coal would, according to the present tariff, amount to $540,700—$60,486 67 more than the total receipts, from all sources, for the fiscal year of 1854; and as these companies continue to enlarge their respective works, the quantity of Coal that can be mined will be largely increased. It only requires, then, an ample supply of coal cars, and room in Cleveland for storage, to develope the *true* interest of the Road.

It has long since been predicted that the means for transportation of Coal over the road would fall far short of the actual wants of the several Coal interests, and we daily hear complaints that this fear is already realized. During the past month much inconvenience has been felt, and at times not more than one-half of the cars required for the Coal mined, could be furnished along the line of the different works. Ample provisions for accommodating this Coal freighting business should be made by the construction of cars, enlarging the motive power of the road, and providing a space at Cleveland, so that each Coal interest can have accommodations to receive, unload, or ship its Coal. If it is manifest that even *half* of the Coal our figures represent can be furnished the road for transportation, the interests of the Stockholders and Bondholders require immediate attention to this important subject; for it is apparent that this very Coal traffic, when fully understood and properly fostered, will make such additions to the treasury of the Company as to enable it to immediately to finish the Beaver and Wheeling extensions. * * *

The Yellow Creek Coal Fields, together with those on the Tuscarawas Valley, and the Coal freights sent over the road from Pittsburg and Cumberland, as soon as the road can furnish the means for transportation and a suitable place to deposit it at Cleveland, can send to the Lake Coal enough to produce an income to the road of $600,000 per annum for the next five years. These estimates are the result of careful inquiry, and would no doubt be increased rather than diminished. These are important facts for the consideration of the Stockholders, and to the holders of the Bonds—in fact, they should immediately step forward and aid in the completion of the river extensions.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 26.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the third week in June, is

	$[illegible]
Same period in 1854	[illegible]
Increase in 1855	$[illegible]

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June, inclusive, is

	$[illegible]
Same period in 1854	812,985 65
Decrease in 1855	$[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 26.

Receipts—FLOUR, 2,250 bbls.; WHEAT, 5,350 bushels; CORN, 80,000 bushels. The market for FLOUR is unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates. WHEAT—Sales to-day, 9,000 bushels Upper Lake on private terms. CORN—Sales, 12,000 bushels at 93c. from store.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$5,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Steuben) [illegible]; $500 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mort., [illegible]; $3,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury R. R. 7s; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steuben) 77; 77 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 20 Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; 31 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible]; 6 North Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 1 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; 100 Susquehanna Canal, [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 22 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]. *Between Boards*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $2,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Steuben) [illegible]; 100 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad [illegible]. *Second Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $2,000 do. [illegible]; $3,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; $15,000 City 6s, C. & P., [illegible]; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 100 do. [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 100 do. C. & P. [illegible]; Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]. *After Board*—$5,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, (Steuben) [illegible]; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad [illegible]; $10,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; 1,000 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. Stansbury and 2 children, Miss Stansbury, Wm. Harrison, lady and servant, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wheeler, Rev. E. A. Stevens, lady and 2 children, Mrs. D. S. Stevens, Miss Sarah Stevens, Miss [illegible] Stevens, Miss Mary E. Stevens, John M. McKinney, M. S. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and child, Miss E. C. Wylly, Miss H. H. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, C. Gray, N. S. Knapp and lady, Mrs. H. N. Aldrich and 3 children, J. H. Ladd, J. H. Mapey and lady, Henry Crane, Rev. C. D. Mallary and lady, J. H. Demund, J. L. Conel, R. D. Steele, John J. Kelly, T. A. Southmayd, Mrs. Hoskin and daughter, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Knox, W. Cliff, Col. Cummings, C. G. Park, D. R. Matthewson, A. P. Nourse, E. S. Houghton, L. B. Cheever, lady, 2 children, and servant, H. Davidson, L. [illegible], Mrs. White, child and servant, John Schroder, J. A. Brown, C. B. Dodge, C. H. and 19 in the steerage.

In bark Mary Elizabeth, from Havana—John Aitken and N. Fuentes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 35	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 [illegible]	Gov. Island	4 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships Bremen, Haven, (Brem.) Hilken, Bremen, G. I. Betchel; Star Republic, Cole, Galveston, [illegible] & Co.

Barks T. E. Baxter, Scull, Philadelphia, James Hand—old as Monday; F. L. Means, Means, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs Webster, Staples, Savannah, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Caroline, Bryant, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, White & Duncan; James Wallace, Upton, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Mansfield, Tibbetts, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Marcellus, Pillsbury, Rockland, White & Duncan; Cocoa, Hubbard, Naples, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; N. Cunningham, Rich, [illegible], B. P. Buck & Co.; Winger, [illegible], Rio Janeiro, B. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Hamilton, Hopkins, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; G. R. Dickson, Gaskill, Wilmington, B. Berner & Bredrow; W. E. Richardson, Knight, Baltimore, Barling, Kirby & Co.; Imogene, Ruggles, New-Orleans, Lane, West & Co.; Melvina Almy, Norfolk, Crowell & Howard; Rebecca, Downs, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Eagle, (Br.) [illegible], Halifax, D. R. DeWolf; Juetana, (Br.) Fredden, St. George, Middleton & Co.; St. Dorado, Barlow, St. Marys, Ga., McCready, Mott & Co.; S. P. Smith, Burton, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Alexandria, Ivy, Boston, Wadleigh & Knox.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardener, Providence, master.

Propeller Western Port, Berry, Portland, John Riley; T. Sparks, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Chile, (of Boston,) Dodge, Penang March 6, with tin, rattans to D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Ship D. H. Watson, (Brem.) Hallen, Bremen 30 days, ballast and 404 passengers to Meyer & Bracken.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, Havana June 18, with sugar to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship California, (packet, of New-Bedford,) Bearse, Norfolk 48 hours, with wood to master.

Ship William Jarvis, (of Castine,) Ballard, Leghorn April 22, passed Gibraltar May 19, (was wind bound 12 days,) with marble, rags, and 26 passengers to Siase & Hyde.

Bark [illegible], (of Mystic,) Washington, Cardenas [illegible], with sugar and molasses to Bennet & Benche. 18th inst., off Carysport, saw a bark on fire, she was deserted and stripped; was painted black with a white streak.

Bark [illegible], (of Boston,) Rossiter, Palermo April [illegible], and Gibraltar May 2, with fruit, &c., to Alexander Lowe.

Bark John Cashie, Howe, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to [illegible].

Bark Mary Elizabeth, Hutchinson, Havana June 13, sugar to B. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bangor,) Chapman, Palermo May 11, with wine to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Halifax, Dean, Jacksonville 9 days, with lumber to Lawson & Coe.

Brig Hebron, (Br.) Sterling, Windsor, N. S., 11 days, with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Cornet, (Br.) Smith, Windsor 14 ds., plaster to master.

Brig Frederick, (of Ellsworth,) Leed, St. Ubes, 38 ds., with salt and corks to master.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Blue Hill,) Gordon, Nuevitas [illegible], with mdse. to Simpson, Mayhew & Co. Went ashore at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 10th on Ginger Key, (west side of the Bahamas,) threw overboard deck load mahogany and cedar; the vessel is not much damaged.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Sweeney, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton and copper ore to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ann Sophia, (Br.) Higgs, Abaco 6 ds., with fruit to Frank to order.

Schr. Martha Skinner, Chaplin, Barbadoes 18 ds., sugar to H. H. McGrath.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. [illegible] Smith, Sweeney, Savannah, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Monroe, Chester, Richmond, with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. [illegible], Furman, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton and rice to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. G. Luff, Luff, Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Ladd, (Br.) Johnson, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., potatoes to R. DeWolf.

Schr. J. M. Brainard, Russell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Eva, Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to E. & H. Herrick.

Schr. [illegible] Peterson, Terrel, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. M. Foster, Baker, Cape Henry, timber.

Schr. Melvina, Holden, Providence for Virginia.

Schr. Edward Wood, Andrews, Delaware City, corn.

Schr. Eagle, Hester, Philadelphia, with coal for Salisbury.

Schr. Mexico, Terrill, Philadelphia, coal for New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Hexshire, Morton, Philadelphia, with coal for Derby, Conn.

Schr. Matagorda, (three masted,) Forbes, Virginia 3 days, with pinewood.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hooper, Philadelphia, with coal for New Haven.

Schr. Flying Arrow, (of Lincolnville,) Drinkwater, Arecibo, P. R., with sugar to E. W. French. June [illegible], experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W., split flying jib and other damage.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, (Columbian,) Nicholson, Rio Hacha, and 11 days from Curacoa, with coffee, fustic and skins to master.

Propeller Thos. Swan, (Cromwell's line,) Johnson, Charleston, with cotton to John Riley.

SAILED—Bark Lyra, Bemis, Havana.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; sunset W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 26—Arr. ship Emperor, New-Orleans; bark Sea Breeze, Matanzas; Lizzie Boggs, Galveston; Jos. Winthrop, Philadelphia; Dudley, Remedios; P. R. Hazelton, Havana; Wyandotte, Aux Cayes. Also arr. ship Amelia, St. Ubes; bark Cuba, Matanzas; brigs Elle, Aux Cayes; Abby Watson, Cardenas.

Arr. at St. Thomas 13th inst., bark Fire Fly, Batavia, and old 16th for New-York.

Memoranda.

The ship D. H. Watson, arr. this morning from Bremen, reports, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 30, spoke the steamship Ericsson, hence for Havre. Did not see the Washington, and no signs of any steamer (except the E.) within ten miles.

Disasters.

Capt. Deshon, of ship Chili, arr. at this port to-day, reports: June 23, lat. 36, lon. 70 30, fell in with a boat from schr. Challenge, wrecked at sea, containing the Capt. Wm. C. Manson, mate and 4 seamen, took them on board and brought them to this port. The following is Capt. Manson's report: The schr. Challenge, of Plymouth, Mass., Manson, master, old fm. Boston on the 5th inst., with a cargo of lumber and provisions, bound to Jacmel, St. Domingo, and on the 12th inst., lat. 37, lon. 68, in a squall from N. W., was capsized. She subsequently righted full of water. Capt. M., mate and crew remained on the wreck for 10 days, without water, but succeeded in getting some provisions from the cabin. On the 23d inst., lat. 36, lon. 70 30, saw a ship, when we took our boat and succeeded in boarding her. She proved to be the Chile, Capt. Deshon, fm. Penang for New-York; we were kindly received on board. Capt. M. left his steward on the wreck in a dying state. The names of those saved, were Wm. C. Manson, master, G. T. Galveston, mate, Peter Pilas, E. Hanson, Robert Jones, seamen.

Ship Metropolitan, at San Francisco, while fitting up for the reception of Chinese passengers for Hong Kong May 21, fell over on to the wharf, and the inside ballast not being open, she at once filled and sunk. At the latest accounts she was being pumped out, and was expected to be got afloat the same day.

Spoken, &c.

June 1, lat. 42, lon. 18, bark Everhard Delius, (Brem.) fm. Bremen for New-York.

June 6, lat. 11 38, lon. 24 15, ship Wings of the Morning, bound N.

June 13, on Banquereau, fishing schr. William, of Kennebunk—all well.

June 19, lat. 42 17, lon. 69 30, ship Colorado, of Portsmouth, bound E.

June 22, on the northern edge of the Gulf, Br. bark White Star, from Santa Cruz for London.

June 23, lat. 38, lon. 75, ship Albert Gallatin, for Liverpool, steering N. E.

June 24, lat. 37 10, lon. 72 30, brig Solomon Eaton, of and from Portland for Cuba.

June 24, off Barnegat, schr. Welcome Return, from Calais for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, June 10, bark Vesta, hence for New-York June 20; brig Governor Horsey, for Boston in 10 days.

At Palmas, Grand Canary, May 25, brig John Gottenburg, for New-York in 7 days.

At St. Barts June 12, schr. Hibernia Eagle, Robbins, for New-York in four days.

At Palermo, West Africa, May 14, brig Geo. Pierce, Hall, from Baltimore, disg.

At Gibara May 18, bark [illegible], Millay, uns. [illegible] [illegible], Pendleton, for Wilmington.

At Barbados June 11, schr. G. H. Robinson.

At Penang March 6, ship Daniel Sharp, Bennett, for Bombay in four or five days.